William H. Crawford, Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 17th August 1824.

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant, in favour of the Treasurer of the mint for Four Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental & Contingent expences & repairs of the mint, Wages of Labourers &c.

I am, respectfully &c
Saml. Moore Director

Dollars 4000. –

Matthew Robinson Boulton, Esq.
Soho, near Birmingham
England

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 16th August 1824.

Sir

The Coinage of half cents, which has for some years been suspended here, it is now found expedient to resume; and as copper in planchetts suitable for the purpose, has on several occasions been furnished by your house, to the order of my excellent friend & predecessor, lately deceased, it is my wish to rely on you in this instance.

The planchetts for half cents, you will recollect, should weigh three & a half pennyweights. Do me the favour to inform me whether an exact pattern of them is in your possession, and how soon, after the receipt of an order for the purpose, you could supply the mint with ten tons of such planchetts. You will please to name the prices and the mode of payment, which would be satisfactory to you. To pay the amount here, on receipt of the Copper, would best comport with the ordinary practice in disbursements connected with the mint. An early communication from you will confer a favour.

Yours respectfully
Saml. Moore Director

Original per ship Alexander 20th August –
Second by the Tuscarora 20th Sepr.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th September 1824

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand four hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the mint, for the Quarter ending 30th Septem. agreeably to the following statement.

				Ds.
Robert Patterson	Director	from 1st to 14th July	at 2000 per ann.	$ 76.70
Samuel Moore	ditto	14 July to 30 Sept.	ditto	423.30
				$ 500.00
James Rush	Treasurer	ditto	ditto at 1200 per an.	300. –
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	ditto	ditto – 1500.	375. –
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	ditto	ditto – 1500 per an.	375. –
			Amount carried forward	Ds. 1550. –

Salaries to the Officers & Clerk of the mint, amt brot forward	1550
Joseph Cloud — Melter & Refiner from 1st July to 30 Septr at 1500 p an	375
William Kneass — Engraver — ditto — ditto — at 1200 do	300
George Ehrenzeller — Treasurers Clerk — ditto — 700 p an	175
Drs	2,400

I am, with much respect &c
Saml Moore Dr

William H. Crawford Esqr
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada 28th October 1824

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Eight Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental & Contingent expences & repairs of the mint, Wages of Labourers &c.

I am respectfully &
Saml Moore Dr

Mr Edward Anderson
Reading

Mint U States
Philada Novem 9. 1824

Sir

The Amount of your Silver deposit $ 2,633.70 as expressed in the Treasurers Certificate No 1530 is ready to be paid to you or to your order in favour of the holder of the aforesaid Certificate

Yours respectfully
Saml Moore

William H. Crawford Esqr
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada Novem 9. 1824

Sir

Your request under date of the 5th inst received yesterday, covering the copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to certain medals, has received immediate attention, and I now enclose a copy of the communication made to him this day on the subject, which I hope will meet your approbation

Very respectfully
Saml Moore

see the copy referred to page 4.

Mint of the U States Philad. Nov. 10. 1824

Sir

I have the honour to transmit herewith an Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint for the ensuing year & am

with great respect
Your Ob. Ser. Saml Moore

Hon. W. H. Crawford
Secy of the Treasury

An Estimate of the Expences of the Mint Establishment for 1825

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk

The Director	2000	
The Treasurer	1200	
The Chief Coiner	1500	
The Assayer	1500	
The Melter & Refiner	1500	
The Engraver	1200	
The Treasurers Clerk	700	9,600

Wages of Labourers

For Wages of Labourers employed in the different branches of Melting & Refining, Coining, Carpenters, Millwrights and Smiths work, and machinery in general	9400

Incidental & Contingent expences & repairs

For repairs of Furnaces and Machinery in general, repairs of buildings, Bar iron, Blacksmiths and millwrights work. Ground rent and Taxes on the lot and buildings, and the rent of a lot and building adjoining the Mint	1975	
Lead, Steel, Castings, Aqua Fortis, Vitriol, Pot Ashes, Tallow, Oil and Candles, and a variety of other articles necessary for the establishment	625	
Wood and Coals for the Steam Engine, Furnaces and other parts of the works	1520	
Stationary and Fire wood for the different offices	230	
Melting pots, Crucibles, muffles, Ironmongery & smiths work	425	
Allowance for Wastage in coining Gold & Silver	3000	7775
Drs		26775

Philada 10th November 1824
Saml Moore

J. C. Calhoun Esqr.
Secretary of War
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novem. 9th 1824

Sir

Conformably to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury communicated with a copy of your letter to him of the 3d instant, relative to certain unfinished medals, I have made the necessary enquiries of Mr. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner of the mint, who has this matter in charge, and hasten to communicate the information reqd. There are three setts of dies of unexecuted medals, now at the mint, viz. those voted to Genl. Miller Genl. Porter & General Macomb. The two former are perfect, hardened & ready for use; Of the last the reverse die failed in hardening, and has been replaced by a new one, which has not yet been hardened.

The continued pressure for coinage induced, as I am informed, a postponement of the execution of the medals, in the hope of having before this time another press suitable for the purpose. This hope has been defeated by the indisposition, since early in Septem. of Mr. Eckfeldt, under whose direction it was in preparation. It is only within the past week that he has been able to resume his duties at the mint after a long confinement.

To meet your wishes on this subject, it is now determined to use our present half dollar press, in such manner as to interfere in the least possible degree with the ordinary operations of the mint; but a further improvement in the health of Mr. Eckfeldt will be required, before he can devote to the striking of the medals, that personal attention so much to be desired. The Gold for them is however now under the process of refining, and I confidently hope they will be executed and ready for delivery early in December.

Mr. Eckfeldt acting in this instance by special agreement with Mr. Hopkinson, and not in his official capacity, the transaction has not been necessarily within my cognizance. In fact the communication to which I am now replying, received yesterday, is the first intimation I have had that any thing on this subject remained unaccomplished.

Mr. Eckfeldt desires me to assure you that he will, as soon as practicable attend to the execution of the remaining medals. I have only to add that I shall with much pleasure promote an early accomplishment of the intention of the Government in relation to them.

Very respectfully &c
Saml. Moore

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esqr.
Soho near Birmingham
England

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decem. 6th 1824.

Sir

I avail myself of the Packet now about to sail for Liverpool, to reply to your favour of the 22d September, received some days since.

You are requested to supply the mint, as soon as you can make it convenient, with Ten Tons of half Cent Copper planchetts, conforming as precisely as may be, in weight and milling, to the pattern of the last invoice of that article.

As you say nothing in reference to the pattern, to which your attention was called in my last, I presume you are in possession of one that may be relied on, and therefore only observe, that all attainable precision is desired as to the weight of three pennyweights & twelve grains for each planchett, which it is my wish should not be exceeded. Your careful attention is requested to this point, as I learn from the correspondence of my Predecessor with you, that in some instances the half cent planchetts, particularly have been too heavy.

Please to make the shipment in some good vessel for this port. The Insurance to be effected by yourself as usual. The Casks ought to be substantial, well made and strongly hooped and their vicinity to coal and salt in the ship should be guarded against, as either is capable of injuring copper for the purpose of coinage.

The Copper it is confidently hoped will be of good quality, and the charges in all particulars as reasonable as circumstances will admit. A remittance to cover the amount will be made within the period you mention.

Please to inform me whether you can supply the mint, in a short time after receiving the order, with about Three hundred pounds of Cast Steel, in bars from one inch and a quarter to two inches square, of the first quality, suitable for Dies, and state the price at which it can be furnished.

Sent by Packet New Jersey Dec. 15th

Respectfully yours &c
Saml. Moore

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philad. 29th December 1824

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerks of the mint, for the quarter ending the 31st December 1824 agreeably to the following statement viz

Samuel Moore	Director	at 2000	Dlls pr ann.	$500. –
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	ditto	300. –
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	ditto	375. –
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	ditto	375. –
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	ditto	375. –
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	ditto	300. –
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clk	700	ditto	175. –
			Dlls	2,400. –

I am with much respect &c
Saml Moore

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1824.

	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Half Dollars	Cents	Dollars Cts
Gold Coins	17,340	2600			93,200 –
Silver Coins			3,504,954		1,752,477 –
Copper Coins				1,262,000	12,620 –
	17,340 2,600	2,600			
Pieces of Gold Coins	19,940				
Pieces of Silver Coins	3,504,954		3,504,954		
Pieces of Copper Coins	1,262,000			1,262,000	
Number of all the pieces	4,786,894		Amount of all the Coins		1,858,297 –

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office, Philad 31st December 1824
(Signed) James Rush

The President of the United States

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 1 1825

Sir

I have the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the past year.

From the Statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted, it appears that the coinage executed within that period, has amounted to One Million eight hundred and fifty eight thousand, two hundred and ninety seven dollars; consisting of four Million, seven hundred and eighty six thousand, eight hundred and ninety four pieces of Coin, viz.

Of Gold	19.940	pieces amounting to	$ 93.200
Of Silver	3,504.954	"	1752.477
Of Copper	1262.000	"	12.620
	4.786.894		Dolls 1858.297

Deposits of Gold have been for the last three years inconsiderable. While Gold Bullion, is in demand at a premium on its standard value, for the purpose of exportation, as a remittance, in preference to Bills at the current Exchange, no adequate inducement exists to bring it to the Mint. It is obvious that where coined and issued under such circumstances it can not be retained in circulation.

Of the Gold coined within the year about five per cent was received from North Carolina, thirty five from Africa and fifty from South America and the W. Indies. The remainder, about ten per cent, is of uncertain origin.

Of Silver the receipt has been abundant throughout the year. The amount now in the vaults of the Mint exceeds three hundred thousand Dollars and no failure of the supply is at present anticipated. Deposits of Silver in unwrought Bullion and various Coins not admitted into our Currency, continue to be received from Mexico and South America. Large deposits are received more frequently ~~from~~ through the Bank of the United States, the amount deposited by that Institution within the year having been about twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The Amount of Copper, coined and uncoined, the property of the United States now at the Mint, is about twenty five thousand dollars. The Amount of Cents issued within the year, has been fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy four dollars, with a profit thereon to the

United States, of nearly four thousand five hundred dollars—to be more particularly specified, in the usual return made by the Treasurer on that subject.

The profit heretofore derived from the Coinage of Copper, having more than refunded the sum invested on behalf of the Government in the purchase of that Article, the profit now accruing from the annual issue of Cents, which is regularly paid into the Treasury of the United States, is an effective reimbursement of so much, of the amount expended, under the appropriation of the year, for the support of the Mint.

Copper coins being [illegible] transported at the expense and risk of the Government to all parts of the United States, the knowledge of this facility as it is more generally diffused may be expected to increase the demand for them. Care is taken that this demand shall always be promptly satisfied.

No material suspension has occurred within the year of the ordinary business of the Mint. Though the resignation and decease of my excellent and distinguished Predecessor mark this period of its history, the assiduous care of highly qualified Officers long associated with him in its management has secured the steady progress of its operations. The present report exhibits an amount of coinage inferior, by only a minute difference, to that of the year eighteen hundred and twenty, the most productive on the Records of the Institution when the coinage of Gold alone exceeded one Million three hundred thousand dollars.

I have the honour to be
With great respect
Your obt. Servt.
Saml Moore

The President
of the United States

Hon. Saml. D. Ingham
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jany. 15. 1825

Dr. Sir,

A Bill, I presume, is before Congress, making sundry amendments in the penal code of the United States. It was not until yesterday that I was apprized of the general scope of its provisions, by a brief notice of them in a Newspaper, having, from inattention, supposed it to relate only to subjects of admiralty jurisdiction. You will therefore excuse my calling your attention, at this late period, to one class of offences against the United States, which perhaps has escaped consideration; I mean those which are peculiar to Officers and workmen employed in the Mint.

The 19th Section of the Act of April 12. 1792, establishing the Mint, enumerates the offences to which I refer, and annexes to them the punishment of death. Under such a provision, the interests intended to be secured by it, are nearly as little protected as if there were no law on the subject. The penalty becomes inapplicable, & must, by its excessive rigour, I am so perfectly aware of this, that, though I considered it incumbent on me, to subjoin to a system of Rules recently established for the discipline of the workmen, a copy of the above section, I felt it expedient, also, to present to them our the liability incurred by such offences to a fine & penitentiary any punishment under the Laws of Pennsylvania. That this is true, in fact, in relation to those offences most likely to be committed by the workmen, I have little doubt; but if it were doubtful, I should think the fiction too salutary to be omitted, convinced as I am that there is no real terror in the denunciation of the Law of the United States on this head.

A case of embezzlement, of some of the coins struck at the Mint, by one of the workmen, was detected about two years since, and through some inadvertence, as I am informed, proceedings were instituted in the United States Court. A Bill was promptly returned, for the facts were plain; but it was accompanied with the remark, that no Jury in the United States would give a verdict in such a case, under the existing Law. There is something revolting to the Mind in such a prosecution, and the President on an application from the Director, arrested the proceedings and the Offender was discharged.

That this, and the other enumerated Offences would be much more criminal in an Officer than in one of the Workmen, is obvious, but under no ordinary circumstances would they be considered of the grade of a capital felony, in the milder judgement of the present day. Under the present Law the Offender would still escape, either by the refusal of a Jury to convict, or by a pardon.

The Act of April 21. 1806 page 67 vol. 4, for the punishment of counterfeiting the current coins of the United States, annexes to such Offences the punishment of fine and imprisonment, agreeably to the mitigated temper of the State Laws. I would suggest that severe inflictions of the same character be adopted, in the cases now in view, that we may have a practicable remedy for such evils.

Not having the pleasure of any acquaintance with the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, nor knowing how far this Bill may be under the special care of that Committee, I take the liberty of troubling you with a copy of the Section complained of, slightly altering its phraseology where that is peculiar to its connexion with the Act of which it forms a part, and substituting for the punishment of death, that of fine and imprisonment at hard labour. Make the range as high as you please, but I would recommend that the minimum be as low as one year, in order that we may have a punishment suited to the minor offences, where the party can not pay a fine.

If the Bill has advanced too far to admit of this amendment in the House of Representatives, please to take the measures you think best for having it introduced in the Senate, and inform me to whom I may address myself on the subject, if any further communication is thought necessary.

With great Esteem

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Washington

Hon. Willm H. Crawford
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 21. 1825

Sir

Conformably to your general instructions addressed to this Office I have caused Assays to be made of the foreign coins current by law in the United States and now communicate the result.

The report of the Assayer exhibits the following proportions of fine gold and fine silver contained in those foreign coins respectively.

Gold Coins

Of G. Britain,	fine 22 car.	...... or 22	parts pure gold in 24
Of Portugal,	fine 21 car. 3 15/16 car. grs.	or 21 63/64	parts pure gold in 24
Of France,	fine 21 car. 2 1/2 car. grs.	or 21 5/8	parts pure gold in 24
Of Spain,	fine 20 car. 3 car. grs.	or 20 3/4	parts pure gold in 24

Silver Coins

Crowns of France	10 ounces 18 dwt. 12 grs.	pure silver in 12 ounces
Five franc pieces	10 ounces 16 dwt. 12 grs.	pure silver ~~in~~ 12 ounces
Spanish dollars	10 ounces 16 dwt. - - -	pure silver in 12 ounces

The gold assays were made of proportional parts of three pieces, and the silver assays of proportional parts of five pieces, of the latest dates procurable of the several coins assayed.

The standard of the gold coins of the United States being ~~22~~ parts pure gold in 24, and the Eagle of ten dollars containing as by law established 270 grains of standard gold, the following values of the foreign gold coins current in the United States, are severally derived from the above assays thereof according to the aforesaid standard.

Stand. of U States	100 cents for 27 grs.	or 88 89/100 cents per pennyweight
Coin of G. Britain	100 cents for 27 grs.	or 88 89/100 cents per pennyweight
Coins of Portugal	100 cents for 27 2/100 grs.	or 88 83/100 cents per pennyweight
Coins of France	100 cents for 27 47/100 grs.	or 87 37/100 cents per pennyweight
Coins of Spain	100 cents for 28 63/100 grs.	or 85 84/100 cents per pennyweight

On comparing these results with preceding assays of foreign coins it will be observed that the gold coins of Great Britain are uniformly of the standard of the United States that those of Portugal though they approach the same standard are nearly as steadily inferior, and that those of France & Spain are always decidedly inferior. It will also be observed that the values usually assigned to those coins by the Act of March 3d 1823, under which they have a qualified currency, being made receivable in payments on account of public lands, agree very nearly with the average of all the assays thereof hitherto made.

The standard of the silver coins of the United States being 10 oz. 14 dwt. 4 4/5 grains of pure silver in 12 Ounces, and the dollar, of one hundred cents, containing as by law established 416 grains of standard silver, the following intrinsic values of the foreign silver coins now current, according to the standard of the United States, are usually derived from the above assays thereof.

Stand. U States 115 38/100 cents per Ounce
Crowns of France 117 71/100 cents per Ounce
Five franc pieces 116 63/100 cents per Ounce
Spanish dollars 116 37/100 cents per Ounce

The ordinary weight of the French Crown now in circulation, as appears by the average of those received and weighed recently at the Mint, is 18 pennyweights 13¼ grains, their intrinsic value therefore is 109½ Cents.

The ordinary weight of the Five franc piece, as appears from the average of those recently weighed at the Mint, is 16 pennyweights, the intrinsic value corresponding to which is 93 Cents 3 Mills.

The intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar may be estimated at 100 Cents 6 Mills, the weight thereof being generally 415 grains, as assumed in the several acts of Congress making it a legal tender.

I am
with great respect
Your ob! Serv!
Saml Moore

Hon: Wm H. Crawford
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the U States
Charles Jared Ingersoll Attorney Genl of the United States
John Steel, Esquire, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia

Mint of the United States
Philada 8 February 1825.

Sir

Please to take notice, that the Commissioners for assaying the coins of the past year will meet at the mint, agreeably to law, on Monday morning next, at ten o'Clock, to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am respectfully &c
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Feb. 16 1825

Sir

I am very desirous to ascertain the process by which the covering or finish called bronzing or browning, is prepared and applied to Medals of Tin, Lead, Copper, and Silver. Certain French Medals struck in Lead, have been occasionally shown to us here, beautifully bronzed or browned, and I know of no person to whom I can apply with better hopes of obtaining information respecting the manner of effecting it, than to yourself. The liberality with which useful information has, on former occasions, been communicated from your House to this Office, induces me to make this application with the more pleasure.

— Copy of Letter of Decr 6. 1824 subjoined —

Very respectfully
Yours
Saml Moore

J. M. R. Bolton Esqre

Hon! W H Crawford

Mint of the United States
Philada Mar 3d 1825

Sir

On enquiring soon after the commencement of my duties here, respecting the manner in which assays had been usually made under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the Act of April 2d 1792 establishing the Mint, I learned that from the close of the year 1814, quarterly returns had been omitted and general returns at the end of the year substituted for them. This departure from the regulations originally prescribed arose I understand from the almost total suspension of the operations of the Mint during the latter years of the War and the absolute suspension of them by a fire which occurred in Jany. 1816. When its operations were resumed after the erection of New Machinery at a considerable expense my Predecessor anxious to economise as far as possible, decided to rely on a single Book Keeper to accomplish what had never before been performed by less than two Clerks in this Establishment, and with this view thought it expedient to dispense with the quarterly returns.

Not thinking it proper to embarrass the settlements of the past year by innovating on this system when half the year had expired, I have hitherto deferred requesting your attention to this subject. The approach of the period when the returns of the first quarter must be made, if that formality is to be resumed, renders it desirable now to have your instructions thereon. If the latitude alluded to, will, under the discretion vested in the Treasury department respecting the manner in which the accounts of the Mint are to be rendered, admit of an adherence to the late practice of annual instead of quarterly returns, the reasons in favor of it are as cogent as ever they were. The increase in the number of depositors having been such that the labour of the Book Keeper is very severe, and probably the employment of a second Clerk will soon be indispensable. But I can not feel justified to permit this deviation from the original instructions of the Treasury to be longer persisted in, unless it has your approbation and direct sanction. It would be superfluous to repeat that the measure originated in an ardent wish to lessen expenditure, and I have only respectfully to remark, that the public interest has been faithfully guarded under the practice which has prevailed.

Permit me to ask, that, in the event of your deeming it indispensable to resume the quarterly returns you will be pleased to cause it to be specified whether they must embrace all the operations of the Establishment, or only an account of receipts & expenditures under the appropriation for the support of the Mint.

The accounts of the Copper Coinage it will be observed have continued to be rendered quarterly with only a temporary suspension at one period which was promptly noticed at the Treasury. No complaint having ever been made of the suspension of quarterly returns in other particulars, the tacit acquiescence has been considered as implying a sanction of the procedure.

I am with great respect

Your obt. Servt.

Saml. Moore

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad. 29 March 1825.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard
Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand & Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the mint, for the quarter ending the 31st March, agreeably to the following statement.

Samuel Moore	Director	at 2000	Ds. p annum		$ 500
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	ditto	ditto	300
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	ditto	ditto	375
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	ditto	ditto	375
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	ditto	ditto	375
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	ditto	ditto	300
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clerk	700	ditto	ditto	175
				Dolls	2400.

I am very respectfully &c.

Samuel Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 12th May 1825

Hon. Samuel L. Southard
Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five Thousand Dollars for the Incidental & Contingent expenses and repairs of the mint, Wages of Labourers &c.

Also another warrant in his favour for Two Thousand & One Hundred & fifty one Dollars sixty four Cents & four mills being the balance of Profit & Loss account on the 31st December last, & meant to cover the wastage on Gold & silver up to that period.

I am &c.

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 18. 1825

Mathew R. Bolton Esqr
Sir

Your esteemed favour of the 2d April is at hand, in which, with very obliging minuteness, you give the information solicited respecting the process of bronzing. Permit me to avail myself of your kind offer to transmit a supply of the bronzing powder — a small package of it containing from two to five pounds would be sufficient to test our success in its application — if it be a cheap article say the latter quantity which you will please to send addressed to me by a ship to this port and annex a memorandum of the cost to the next invoice of copper planchetts which you may forward to this establishment.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the rec.t of yours of the 5th May by the James Cropper, informing of the shipment by the Montezuma of one half the amount ordered of half cent planchetts. The Montezuma has not arrived but her arrival may be expected daily and will be reported to you with an attention to remit the amount with the requisite promptitude.

You are requested to supply the Mint with twenty tons of copper cent planchetts as soon as the price of copper shall have receded to the ordinary rate before the late advance in that article, or so that the order can be executed at £ 140 per ton. We are not in immediate want of cent planchetts, but wish the opportunity embraced of obtaining a supply when the price is favourable. You will please conform to the pattern of the last invoice rec.d from your House, taking care that all attainable precision be observed in the weight of seven pennyweights to each planchett, which it is my wish should not be exceeded. The copper as usual to be of good quality.

Please to make the shipment in some good vessel for this port — the insurance to be effected by yourself as heretofore — the casks ought to be substantial well made and strongly hooped, and the vicinity to coal or salt in the ship should be carefully guarded against, as either is capable of injuring copper for the

purpose of coinage.

Very respectfully
Yours
Saml Moore

Mathew R. Bolton Esqr
Soho
England

Honord Samuel L. Southard
Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 28 June 1825

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant, in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30.th June instant, agreeably to the following statement, viz

Samuel Moore	Director	at 2000 D.s per annum			$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	1200.	ditto	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500.	ditto	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500.	ditto	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner at	1500.	ditto	ditto	375.
William Kneass	Engraver	1200.	ditto	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clk	700.	ditto	d.o	175.
				D.s	2,400.

I am very respectfully &c
Saml Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 15. 1825

An Invoice of copper planchetts for the coinage of half cents having been ordered from Mr Bolton England, of which a part has already arrived, it becomes necessary to place funds in London to cover the amount, for which purpose it would be desirable to remit by the Packet sailing the 20th a Bill of Exchange for £ 1000 Sterling. The Treasurer of the Mint could now procure a Bill of that amount from Means in his hands properly applicable to the object, but in consequence of a loss having once been sustained on the purchase by the Treasurer of the Mint of a private Bill, that practice was discouraged by a letter from the Treasury Department and has since been avoided, and Bills have in the later instances, when none could be procured at the Bank here, been purchased by the Department for this Office. Should it be your wish still to adhere to this method, will you be pleased to direct that Bills to the requisite amount be procured so as to be available by the date mentioned if practicable. A trifling charge of interest will be incurred if the funds are not remitted by a certain ~~day~~ time

I have enquired at the United States Bank and learn that Bills are not to be had there at less than 9 per cent, and even at that they do not certainly promise to draw. The Bills of Mr. Richard Milne a highly respectable Merchant, are in the estimation of the Cashier of the U.S. Bank as well as in my own perfectly safe, and I believe may be had at 6 per cent the current exchange. If you would approve of a purchase by the Treasurer of the Mint of his Bills, or of such others as the Cashier of the United States Bank should fully confide in the operation could be immediately accomplished, & no doubt with perfect safety, on receiving your instructions to that effect.

I am with great respect

Your &c &c

Saml Moore

Hon. Saml. L. Southard
Acting Secy. of the Treasury

M. R. Bolton Esqr.

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 22d. 1825

Sir

I avail myself of the present opportunity the most favourable that has occurred since the receipt of the copper planchets shipped by the Montezuma, to remit you a Bill of Exchange for £ 1000 Sterling, which when realized please place to the credit of this Account.

I have to regret that from the misfortune of the casks being stowed in an unpropitious place, or from some other cause not obvious, many of the outside planchets are a little injured. It would be an improvement

in the package of them, if a few folds of brown paper were interposed between them and the sides of the casks, in addition to the canvass envelope. The paper, by its absorbent quality, would lessen the injurious effects of dampness if they should unfortunately be exposed to it. Casks made as tight, & carefully, as if intended to hold liquids, would also be preferable to those commonly used for dry packages. The execution of the planchets, and, as far as we have had an opportunity to test the fact, their weights, are very satisfactory.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt this morning of a Bill of Lading for the remainder of the half cent planchets by the Algonquin, which ship has arrived. A few days will elapse before the copper can be delivered, after which I will avail myself of the first good opportunity to make a remittance which shall cover the balance.

Referring to my last of the 18th. ulto. I have only to repeat my request that your attention may be directed to the state of the Market for copper, with the view to supply the Mint with twenty Tons of Cent planchets, as soon as the price of the article has declined so that an order can be executed at £140 per Ton. Please advise me as to the probability of the price receding to that limit in a short time.

I am respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

Saml Moore

Mathew R. Bolton Esqr.
Soho. England

First by the Lancaster
Second by Charles Joseph

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 29 1825

Sir

Conformably to the permission communicated from the Treasury Department under date of the 19th. inst. a Bill of Exchange was procured from Mr. R. Milne for £ 1000 Sterling at a premium of 5½ per cent, and remitted by the Lancaster which sailed on the 28th. inst. for Liverpool.

The arrival of the Algonquin puts us in possession of the remainder of the half cent planchets contracted for with Mr. Bolton, and a balance becomes due to him of about £520 Sterling, on the above remittance. As I am anxious to forward this balance, I have respectfully to request that you would be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for twenty five hundred dollars — this will enable him to procure a Bill of Exchange of the requisite amount after paying the freight and charges accruing on the transaction and leave a very small balance in his hands.

The suggestion to refer to the Cashier of the United States Bank for his approbation of the Bills proposed to be purchased will be carefully attended to, and the amount procured on the best terms on which Bills of this that character can be obtained.

I am respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

Saml. Moore

Hon. Saml. L. Southard
Acting Secy. of the Treasury.

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philad. 18th August 1825

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental & Contingent expences and repairs of the mint, & Wages of Labourers &.

Dollars 5,000

I am respectfully &c
Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad. Sept. 28. 1825

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury
Washington

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars; being the amount of the salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the

quarter ending the 30th Sept. instant, agreeably to the following statement viz.

Samuel Moore	Director at $2000 per Ann.	$500
James Rush	Treasurer " 1200 "	300
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner " 1500 "	375
Joseph Richardson	Assayer " 1500 "	375
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner 1500 "	375
William Kneass	Engraver " 1200 "	300
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clerk 700 "	175
	Dollars	2400

I am with much respect
Your obedt. Servt.

Saml. Moore

✓ William Harrold Esqr.

Mint of the United States
Philad. Sept. 3. 1825

Sir

You are requested to supply the Mint with fifteen Tons of Copper planchets for cents as soon as the price of Copper in England which it is understood has recently been high shall have receded so far that the order can be executed at £140 Sterling per Ton. We are not in immediate want of cent planchets but it is considered expedient to embrace the opportunity as soon as it shall occur of procuring an addition to our supply on favourable terms. If therefore, the order can not be executed immediately on its reception at the given limit let its execution be suspended until further advised, but please to report the fact & communicate such information as may be obtained relative to the state and prospects of the Market for that article. If the order can be executed at less than the limited price we confide in you to avail yourself of that circumstance for the benefit of the Mint.

It is presumed you are in possession of an exact pattern of the planchets required they are as you know to be of the weight of seven pennyweights each. All attainable precision in this respect is desired but it is particularly requested that the weight may not exceed that limit — The copper you will be careful to have of good quality and the charges in all respects are expected to be as favourable as circumstances will admit. Payment of the Amount will be made here in thirty days after the receipt of the planchetts.

Please to have the shipment made in some good vessel for this port. The insurance will be effected by you as heretofore. The casks ought to be substantial well made and strongly hooped and their vicinity to coal or salt in the ship should be guarded against as either is capable of injuring copper intended for coinage. The planchetts ought to be carefully surrounded by two or three folds of brown paper which by its absorbent quality will lessen the injurious effects of dampness if they should unfortunately be exposed thereto.

Having communicated in conversation our wish to be supplied by you with six pair of rollers for the Mint, the description of which as the pattern is in your possession need not be repeated, I have only to express my wish that they may be furnished as soon as you may find it practicable.

Very respectfully
Yours
Saml. Moore

William Harold Esqr.

Mint of the United States

Matthew R. Boulton Esqr.
Soho England.
Philada. Augt. 17 1825
Sir

I forward herewith R. Milnes Bill for £520.13.2 which please pass to the credit of the Mint. A Bill of this amount was most conveniently to be procured at this moment though it will somewhat exceed the balance of the late shipment of copper planchetts.

Referring to my late letters on the subject of said planchetts I have now only to request that you will as soon as convenient inform me of the state of your Market for copper.

I am respectfully
Yours &c
Saml. Moore

First by Algonquin
Second by Montezuma }

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 3d 1825

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury
Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant, in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Five Thousand dollars for the incidental and contingent ~~and contingent~~ expenses and repairs of the Mint wages of Labourers &c

I am respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 15 1825

Hon. Richard Rush
Sir

I have the honour to transmit herewith an Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint for the ensuing year.

With great respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

An Estimate of the Expences of the Mint Establishment for 1826.

Salaries of the Officers and Clerk.

The Director	2000.	
The Treasurer	1200.	
The Chief Coiner	1500.	
The Assayer	1500.	
The Melter & Refiner	1500.	
The Engraver	1200.	
The Treasurers Clerk	700.	9,600.

Compensation of Assistants & Labourers

For Compensation of Assistant Artists, in the several departments of the Mint, for extra clerk hire, and for the Wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the establishment; including Carpenters and Smiths work		$ 9,400.

Incidental and Contingent expences & repairs

For machinery in general, repairs of furnaces & machinery, repairs of buildings, Carmen, Blacksmiths & Millwrights work, Ground rent & Taxes on the Lot & Buildings, and the rent of a lot & building adjoining the mint	$ 2300.	
For Lead, Steel castings, nitric & sulphuric acid, Pot ashes, copper, Tallow, Oil & Candles, & a variety of other necessary articles	$ 675.	
For Wood & Coal for the Steam Engine, Furnaces & other parts of the works	1570.	
For Stationary & Firewood for the different offices	380.	
For melting pots, crucibles, muffles & Ironmongery	475.	
For Wastage in coining Gold & Silver	2,700.	7,700.
Dollars		26,700

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 15th Novemr 1825.
Saml Moore

M. R. Boulton Esqr

Mint of the United States
Philada Novr 19. 1825

Sir

Your favours of the 24th Augt & 23 Septr are at hand, as also the specimens of Bronze powder for which accept my cordial thanks. No trial of the powder has yet been made.

Under the aspect of the market for copper which your recent favours present I have decided on requesting a supply at the current prices of Ten Tons of Cent Planchetts to be forwarded as soon as you may be able to execute the order. The weight of Seven pennyweights for each planchett you will approximate to with all attainable precision, taking care as has heretofore been requested that it be not exceeded.

The observations you make under date of Aug 24th on the subject of packing, in reply to mine of the 22d July, leave me nothing to repeat on that head — You will ship by a good vessel to this Port, Insurance as before to be effected by yourself. Payment will be made in the manner designated by you in the case of the late Invoice of half Cent planchetts.

I beg leave to prefer a request from Mr Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner of the Mint, to be favoured with a few Medals in copper of your own or of supernumerary copies of any that you could conveniently part with. He had the pleasure once to receive from your Father a Medal of himself finely executed together with some beautiful specimens of copper coins. I communicate his wish the more freely because I am sure that, were he known to you, you would greatly esteem him, and that he will whenever in his power with much pleasure reciprocate this attention.

Yours very respectfully

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Decr 3d 1825

Sir

Under the aspect of the English Market for copper which your recent communications present I have deemed it expedient to request you to furnish the Mint with Ten Tons of Cent planchetts at the current price when this order gets to hand, and its execution is wished to be accomplished as soon as conveniently practicable, so that the article may be forwarded by one of the early Spring Ships. The quality of the copper and perfect finish of the planchetts will I trust be carefully attended to and for other particulars especially the precise weight of the planchetts and manner of packing them I refer you to mine of the 3d September last, repeating only that the weight of seven penny weights for each planchette must not be exceeded.

You are also requested to furnish the Mint with Two Gross of fourteen inch files respecting which after the explanations heretofore given more specific instructions are not necessary — You will please also to furnish a small supply of Cast Steel for the Mint viz

100 lb say Cast Steel in bars 13/8 inches square
100 " " " " " 15/8 " "
100 " " " " " 16/8 " "
100 " " " " " 17/8 " "

— The Steel must be of the best quality

Yours respectfully
Saml Moore

William Harrold Esqr

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 20th 1825

Honl R. Rush
Secy of the Treasury

Sir

I beg leave to request that you will again ask the attention of the President to the subject of the employment of assistant artists occasionally in the several departments of the Mint which has heretofore been considered within the power of the Director subject to the approbation of the President under the second section of the Law of April 2d 1792. By your letter of the 9th September in reply to mine of the 31st August I was informed that the President considered such appointments as requiring the sanction of Congress. I had the honour subsequently of a conversation with the President when in this City on the same subject in which I understood it to be his opinion that the designation of such assistants in the appropriation Bill as among the objects of expenditure in the Mint, would give on the part of Congress an adequate sanction to their employment.

Conformably to this idea I have in the estimate for the ensuing year as will have been noticed varied the phraseology of that head of expenditure which in previous estimates was confined to wages of labourers so as now to include compensation of assistant artists in the several departments of the Mint and extra Clerk hire.

The appropriation for the present year under the head alluded to is in these words "for compensation to persons employed in the different operations of the Mint 9400 dollars" If the appropriation be made hereafter according to the modification of the estimate it may be in the following terms "for compensation of assistant Artists in the several departments of the Mint, for wages of persons employed in the different operations thereof, and for extra Clerk hire 9400 dollars." No increase in the amount appropriated is considered necessary.

The above change in the terms of the appropriation it is presumed will be readily sanctioned by Congress on such an explanation of its object as I trust can be very satisfactorily made through the Committee of Ways and Means. Be pleased to inform me whether in the opinion of the President any more specific legislation is requisite to justify the employment of such assistant artists as may be necessary under his approbation in any of the departments of this institution.

It is very desirable, I beg leave respectfully to observe, that such assistants should not be considered as Officers requiring to be appointed with the usual formalities. They are not always necessary: they occasionally become indispensable in one department and cease to be so in others, and the compensation at which they have been engaged has varied according to the importance of their services and the portion of their time devoted to the public business. They have always been employed by special agreement with the Director and their employment has ceased when in his opinion their services were no longer necessary. The only assistant actually now in the Mint is one introduced by my Predecessor into the Assayer's department. His compensation has never exceeded two hundred dollars—for the last year I allowed only one hundred and twenty five. Though his services are such as an ordinary labourer can not render, a small portion only of his time is required. His compensation has been paid as an item of contingent expenditure.

The period being at hand for making the annual report on the general operations of the Mint, permit me to ask whether that report is to be addressed to your department, or through it to the President as heretofore. Being a communication distinct in its character from ordinary official correspondence, I do not feel perfectly assured whether or not it should be considered as embraced by the instructions in your letter of the 9th September relative to the manner in which communications from this Office shall be addressed. Have the goodness to say which formality is considered most proper in this special instance.

I have the honour to be

With great respect

Your obt. Servt.

Saml. Moore

Hon. Richd. Rush
Secy. of the Treasy.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decr. 30th. 1825

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury
Sir —

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand four hundred dollars being the amount of the salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 31st. December instant agreeably to the following statement

Samuel Moore	Director	at 2000	pr. ann. Ds.	500.00
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	"	300.00
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	"	375.00
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	"	375.00
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	"	375.00
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	"	300.00
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	700	"	175.00
			Ds.	2400.00

I am with much respect

Your very obt. Servt.

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 1. 1826

Sir

I have now the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted it appears that the coinage effected within the last year has amounted to one million, seven hundred and thirty five thousand eight hundred and ninety four dollars consisting of five millions one hundred and seventy eight thousand seven hundred and sixty pieces of coin viz,

Of Gold	33,494	pieces making	$ 156,385
Of Silver	3,621,166		1,564,583
Of Copper	1,524,100		14,926
	5,178,760		$ 1,735,894

The gold coinage of the last year has exceeded that of 1824 by the sum of $63,185. Of this excess, it may be interesting to observe, a very sensible proportion consists of an increase of gold bullion derived from North Carolina; the value of the deposits received from that quarter, within the year, having been nearly $17000; more than three fold the amount from the same source in any previous year since 1804. Within that year the first in which deposits of gold from North Carolina are noticed on the records of the Mint, the amount received was about $11000. The whole amount received to the present time is about $68500. This gold very generally been found superior in fineness to the standard of our gold coins.

The value of the gold deposits received from other quarters within the last year, may, with a sufficient approximation to accuracy, be stated at $45000 from Africa, and $75000 from Mexico South America and the West Indies; leaving about $19000 derived from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of silver brought to the Mint within the year, nearly one half has been received from the United States Bank, in foreign coins, and the remainder chiefly from Mexico and South America, in various forms of unwrought bullion. The supply has proved, however, less constant in the last than in the preceding year. The amount in the vaults of the Mint, which on the first day of January last exceeded $300,000, was early in October reduced to less than $30,000; deposits of bullion having been, about that period, nearly suspended for one month. This relaxation of pressure was very usefully improved to effect an emission, frequently called for, of some of the smaller denominations of our silver coin, and to extend the coinage of copper, as will be found particularly exhibited in the statement of the Treasurer before referred to. While, therefore, the whole value of the coinage of the last year, is less than that of 1824, by the sum of $122,403, the whole number of coins executed will be found to exceed that of 1824, by nearly 400,000 pieces; and the number of gold and silver coins executed within the last year, will be found to exceed, by nearly 120,000 pieces, that of any previous year since the establishment of the Mint.

During the last two months the supply of bullion having again become copious, the heavier operations of coinage have been vigorously pursued, and I have the gratification to state, that all deposits of silver bullion received up to the 9th of December, and all those of gold up to the 24th of the same month, have been coined and their value issued. The amount of gold and silver Bullion remaining in the vaults of the Mint is $135,335,08, the

whole of which has been received since the periods above mentioned, respectively.

The copper coinage, executed within the last year, has amounted to $14926, a small proportion thereof being in half cents; the coinage of which it has been thought expedient, after a long interval, to resume. For this purpose a supply of half cent planchets was imported in June last. The amount of copper coined and unissued, now in our vaults, is $14993. The amount of copper coins issued within the year is $19426.25 the profit on which, as exhibited in the usual return made by the Treasurer on that subject, is a reimbursement, to that extent, of the annual expenditure for the support of the Mint.

On reviewing the transactions of this establishment for the last ten years, in which there has been a general progressive increase in the supply of bullion, it appears, that, with a trivial corresponding increase of expenditure, the capacity of the Mint to accomplish the purposes of its institution, has still been found equal to the expanding field of its operations. The result of the last two years, a period of heavier pressure than any two which have preceded them, conspicuously sustains this remark, and is believed to warrant the conclusion, that the power of the Mint may be relied on, to meet any permanent increase of the demand for coinage, which may now be inferred from experience, or anticipated on any known facts.

I have the honour to be

With great respect

Your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

The President
of the United States.

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1825.

	Pieces of Coins		Dimes	Quarter Dollars	Half Dollars	Amount in Dollars & Cents	Totals
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31st March			847,000	423,500	
		ditto 30th June			831,500	415,750	
		ditto 30 Septem.	230,000		812,000	429,000	
		ditto 31st Decem.	280,000	168,000	452,666	296,333	
	3,621,166	Pieces of Silver Coins	510,000	168,000	2,943,166		
		Total Amount of Silver Coins					1,564,583
				Quarter Eagles	Half Eagles		
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31st March		2324	3020	20910	
		ditto . 30th June		1000	8,085	42,925	
		ditto . 30 September			5,270	26,350	
		ditto . 31st December		1,110	12,685	66,200	
	33,494	Pieces of Gold Coins		4434	29,060		
		Total Amount of Gold Coins					156,385
				Half Cents	Cents		
Copper Coins		Quarter ending 30th Septem.			330000	3,300	
		ditto . ditto 31st Decem.		63,000	1,131,100	11,626	
	1,524,100	Pieces of Copper Coins		63,000	1,461,100		
		Total amount of Copper Coins					14,926
Pieces of Coins	5,178,760	Amount of all the Coins struck Drs.					1,735,894

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office, Philad. 31st December 1825.
(signed) James Rush

Mint of the United States
Philada. February 3. 1826

Hon. R. Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department I have caused assays to be made of the foreign coins current by Law in the United States and have now the honour to communicate the result thereof

Foreign gold coins

From the assayer's report it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal contain 22 parts of fine gold in 24 parts; that the gold coins of France contain $21\frac{6}{10}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts; and the gold coins of Spain $20\frac{7}{8}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts.

Standard gold of the United States contains 22 parts fine in 24 parts and the Eagle of ten dollars contains ~~[illegible]~~ as by Law established 270 grains of standard gold which is at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains thereof or $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight. according to the present assay therefore the ~~gold coins~~ intrinsic value of the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal will be 100 cents for 27 grains thereof or $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight; that of the gold coins of France 100 cents for $27\frac{55}{100}$ grains thereof or $87\frac{11}{100}$ cents per pennyweight; and that of the gold coins of Spain 100 cents for $28\frac{44}{100}$ grains thereof or $84\frac{34}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

By a series of the annual assays of the aforesaid coins during the last ten years it is ascertained that the gold coins of Great Britain are uniformly of the same intrinsic value with those of the United States viz $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight. that the gold coins of Portugal approach this value so very nearly in the general result that they may be considered as of the same Standard; that the average intrinsic value of the gold coins of France is $87\frac{27}{100}$ cents per pennyweight and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{21}{100}$ cents per pennyweight

Foreign Silver coins

From the Assayer's report it appears that the crowns of France contain 10 ounces 18 pennyweight 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces: that the five franc pieces contain 10 ounces 16 pennyweights 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces, and the Spanish milled dollars 10 ounces 15 pennyweights 18 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces.

Standard silver of the United States contains 10 ounces 14 pennyweights $4\frac{1}{3}$ grains of fine silver in 12 ounces and the

Dollar contains, as by Law established, 416 grains of standard silver, which is at the rate of $115\frac{1}{3}$ cents per ounce; according to the present assay thereof, the intrinsic value of the crowns of France will be $117\frac{7}{100}$ cents per ounce; that of the five franc pieces $116\frac{63}{100}$ cents per ounce, and that of the Spanish milled dollars $116\frac{23}{100}$ cents per ounce.

From the average weight of the aforesaid silver coins, ascertained by numerous trials at the Mint together with the results of a series of the annual assays thereof made during the last ten years, the following may be considered as their ordinary intrinsic value, actually viz, that of the French crown 109 cents 1 mill; that of the five franc piece 93 cents 2 mills and that of the Spanish milled dollar 100 cents 4 mills.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. R. Rush
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada March 15. 1826

Sir

The Turkish coins enclosed in your letter of the 7th instant for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the Piastre have been very carefully assayed and I have now the honour of reporting the result.

No. 1, called a six piastre piece weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and is found by the assay to contain 20 parts fine in 24 parts, or $10\frac{5}{12}$ grains of fine gold in the whole piece; its intrinsic value therefore is $42\frac{8}{100}$ cents.

No 2, called a three piastre piece weighed $7\frac{3}{4}$ grains and is found by the assay to contain $17\frac{7}{8}$ parts fine in 24 parts, or $5\frac{772}{1000}$ grains of fine gold in the whole piece; its intrinsic value therefore is $23\frac{32}{100}$ cents.

No 3 called also a three piastre piece weighed $6\frac{3}{20}$ grains and is found by the assay to contain $8\frac{7}{8}$ parts fine in 24 parts, or $2\frac{274}{1000}$ grains of fine gold in the whole piece; its intrinsic value therefore is $9\frac{19}{100}$ cents. This is a spurious coin and requires no further notice.

If the coins No 1 and 2 can be relied on as

corresponding with the denominations given them, the value of the Piastre will be, according to the first, $7\frac{1}{100}$ cents, and according to the second, $7\frac{77}{100}$ cents. No 2 is however of questionable character; the assay places it among the most base of the Turkish coins, and there is none in any of the tables of them, which I have seen, corresponding to this in weight. No 1 was a good specimen of full weight, even under a strong magnifier it exhibited no appearance of any abrasion of its substance. The above value however is so much less than any heretofore assigned to the Piastre, that I ask leave to submit the suggestion, that No 1 is the Rubieh, believed to be equivalent to three piastres. The weight agrees precisely with that of the Rubieh as determined here and at the British Mint. This would give for the value of the Piastre $14\frac{2}{100}$ cents. The standard however appears a little variable. The average value derived from various assays of the Rubieh would be about $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Kelly's Cambist, the last edition, of 1821, fixes the value of the Turkish Piastre at 9 pence sterling; his Table of Exchanges between Constantinople and the most prominent commercial cities, I have found nevertheless, presents results approaching very nearly to $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents as the value of the Piastre.

If there be a satisfactory assurance that No 1 is equivalent to six piastres, I have only to add that perfect confidence may be reposed in the results obtained here. The weight of the coins was determined by two delicate balances, and the assay also was tested by a repetition of it. But if there be any uncertainty as to the proper denomination of the coins transmitted and others liable to no doubt can not be obtained for another assay, I will should you consider it useful, endeavour to determine more strictly the value of the Piastre by the aid of such assays and other authorities as are within my reach.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Copy of the above sent also to
the Hon. S. Smith, Chairman
of the Com. of Finance U.S. Senate
conformably to his request of March 5th

Hon. S. Smith
Chairm. Com. Finance
Senate U. States.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Mar. 7. 1826.

Sir

Assays having been made of such of the American coins mentioned in the resolution of Senate, as it has been in my power to procure, and of which the character had not been well determined by previous trials, I have now the satisfaction of replying to your letter of the 5th. in relation to them.

The gold coins assayed were those of Mexico, Chili and Brazil. The value of the dollar of Mexico, Chili, and Peru, has been ascertained by previous assays. No gold coins of Peru, nor silver coins of Brazil could be found in this city at present.

The Mexican gold coin assayed was the doubloon of 1825. The gold coin of Chili was the doubloon of 1818, bearing the insignia of the Republic. They are precisely of the same quality, each being of $20\frac{7}{8}$ parts fine, which corresponds with the result of the last annual assay of the gold coins of Spain. Their intrinsic value by these assays will be $84\frac{34}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

The latest gold coin of Brazil which I could procure was a Johannes of 1822: It is found to contain $21\frac{31}{32}$ parts fine in 24 parts, its intrinsic value therefore is $88\frac{76}{100}$ cents per pennyweight. The gold coins of Portugal approach so very nearly to the standard of the United States of 22 fine, that they have generally been reported on as equal to it, though they are not rigidly equal. It appears that the gold coins of Brazil deviate more decidedly from their legal standard - An assay was made also of two pieces of 4000 Reas, of the year 1813, which presented the same result of $21\frac{31}{32}$ parts fine.

Assays of the Mexican dollar of 1823 & 1824 have often been made at the Mint. They are of the full standard of the Spanish dollars and rather exceed them in weight. The examination of selected pieces, however, leads to an error both in purity and weight. In large deposites pieces will always be found considerably below the ordinary weight and standard though not perhaps base enough to be detected as counterfeits. Selected pieces have been tried which I have found worth 100 cents 8 mills; but the highest average value of the Mexican dollar derived from a large deposite, has been, I believe,

100 cents 5½ mills. The ordinary intrinsic value of the Mexican dollar may be estimated at 100 cents 5 mills, that of the Spanish dollar 100 cents 4 mills.

The Peruvian and Chilian dollars have been assayed less frequently than the Mexican, and never in deposites equally large. The trials which have been made of them, however, indicate, that they are equal to the Spanish dollar in fineness, and like the Mexican they appear generally to exceed it in weight by a trivial difference.

Many varieties of the dollar, emitted during the revolutionary period in Spanish America, have been brought to the Mint, in which there has been much irregularity both in standard and weight. I wish therefore the above remarks to be confined to dollars of the later dates and of the countries mentioned. Of some of the others, the value has not exceeded 75 cents.

Nothing farther occurs to me as coming within the range of your enquiries. I shall with much pleasure attend to your farther wishes if any thing has been omitted.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th. March 1826

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the mint for the quarter ending the 31st. inst instant, agreeably to the following statement,

Samuel Moore	Director	at $2000	per ann.	Ds. 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	ditto	375.
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	ditto	300.
George Ehrmeller	Treasurers Clerk	700	ditto	175.
			Dollars	2400.

I am with much respect &c.
Saml. Moore.

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada May 12th 1826

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of Copper planchets for the coinage of cents, of which one half has already arrived and the residue is daily expected.

This supply is procured by an arrangement with Mr William Harold for Ten Tons — he has heretofore satisfactorily furnished planchets for the Mint — payment is made him at the current exchange after the weight of the copper. There will possibly be a small balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer after discharging the amount of this order, which however will soon be required towards defraying the expense of another Invoice of Ten Tons of planchetts, furnished by Mr Bolton and very shortly expected to arrive.

I have the Honour to be
With great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mathew R. Bolton Esqr

Mint of the United States
Philada May 22d 1826

Sir

Your favours of the 14th Jany and 27 Feb. are at hand. The method you propose by way of experiment in the package of copper planchets, compared with your ordinary mode, will determine as to the expediency of any deviation from the latter in future cases. I forbore replying immediately to your observations thereon, under the impression which your last conveyed, that the present order would be executed before any communication would reach you. When the planchets arrive, which I hope will be in a short time, the effect of the different modes of securing them will be carefully noted and reported to you. At present I have nothing farther to communicate on that head.

The medals which you were so obliging

as to forward were received in perfect order, and present very interesting and pleasing specimens of this method of recording public events, and perpetuating the likeness of eminent men. That of your most estimable Father is particularly admired by all who see it. His name has long been familiar here, and ranked among those who have been distinguished as the benefactors of Mankind. Accept Sir, from Mr Eckfeldt and myself, our cordial acknowledgments for this attention, and do us the favour to transmit by the first convenient opportunity, a special account of all expenses incident to the forwarding of these packages.

The application of the Bronze Powder has not yet been made by Mr Eckfeldt, except in a very partial trial of it, from which, however he infers, that your directions are sufficiently clear, to enable him to apply it with success. He will take pleasure in forwarding you a specimen as soon as he can devote a little time to perfect himself in the use of the powder by a few experiments.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mathew R. Bolton Esqr
Soho near Birmingham
England

1st by Packet from N. York —
2d by Ship Wm Ashton Philada

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 3d 1826

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your instructions of the [illegible] relating to assays of foreign coins, accompanied by a copy of the Resolution of the Senate of the United States to which they refer.

Measures will be taken without delay to procure specimens of the various foreign coins now in circulation or in use in any part of the United States, that a careful examination and assay thereof may be made. A report embracing as far as practicable all the objects of the Resolution may, I confidently trust, be prepared and in readiness in time to be laid before the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress, conformably to your wishes in that respect

I am very respectfully
Your Obed Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 6th 1826

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five Thousand Dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint wages of Labourers &c.

Also another warrant in his favour for Fifteen Hundred and sixty eight Dollars and twenty seven cents being the balance of Profit and Loss Account ~~[illegible]~~ on the 31st of December last and meant to cover the Wastage on Gold and Silver up to that period.

Dollars 5000 Incidental
1568.27 Wastage

I am respectfully Sir
Your Obed Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 10. 1826

The extensive correspondence indispensable to the determination of all the points embraced in the Resolution of the Senate of the 10th. ult. relative to foreign coins, resulting probably in some instances in the transmission from remote sections of the United States, of coins possessing a local currency, would under the ordinary charge of Postage, form no trivial item of the contingent expenses of the Mint for the current year. I take the liberty therefore, respectfully to request, that you will be pleased to authorise me, if not in your opinion improper, to forward under cover to the Department, all letters of enquiry pertaining to the objects of the Resolution, and to direct communications in reply to be transmitted in the same manner.

I am with great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Matthew R. Boulton Esqr
Soho. England

Mint of the United States
Philada June 17 1826

Sir

Your favour of the 27th April is at hand, and contents noted with much pleasure. The delay in the execution of the last order for planchets, has not resulted in any material inconvenience here, and the advantage, in the price of copper, to which you have rendered it subservient, is much more than an equivalent.

You will please therefore, instead of the limited amount mentioned under date of the 19th Novr 1825, proceed with the execution of the full supply of twenty Tons contemplated in my request of June 16th & July 22d 1825, postponing that of the second ten Tons thereof, for one month after the receipt of this, if contracts have not been previously made, provided that a further decline in copper be then in your opinion decidedly probable.

I am with great respect

Your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada June 28. 1826

Sir

For the purpose of verifying the weights used at the Mint &c. I am very desirous to obtain a copy of the Brass weight of one pound Troy, of 1758, specifically designated in an Act of Parliament of June 17th 1824, as the Standard Unit of weight. This has been rendered particularly desirable at the present time by a Resolution of the Senate of the United States of May 10th. relative to foreign gold and silver coins, conformably to which I shall find it necessary to investigate their weight severally with precision.

Permit me therefore to avail

myself of the opportune occasion which your presence in London, as the Representative of our Government, will afford, to accomplish this object.

It would be superfluous to suggest any thing as to the mode in which this is to be effected. The desideratum is, an exquisitely precise conformity, in weight, of the copy to the original. The Metal used may be Brass — the form not important. That which is usual with the Artist authorised to execute such copies, is so far preferable, however, as being more likely to be finished with perfect neatness.

But I feel much solicitude as to the manner in which the perfect truth of the copy shall be authenticated. In addition to the usual voucher from the proper Office or Agent, whatever that may be, permit me to ask a special confirmation in your proper hand of the strict accuracy of the weight, as having been rigorously ascertained under your own inspection. This would be conclusive. I dare not say what else would be so. There are several nominal copies of the standard alluded to in this City, procured at different periods, which disagree, too, as I am informed, by perceptible quantities, which do not agree with that perfect strictness requisite in a standard, so small as one pound, from which large multiples are to be derived.

In reflecting on the cause of this discrepance, I have supposed it to have resulted either from confiding too much in the accuracy of ~~the~~ scale beams, as fit instruments for comparing the copy with the standard weight — or from allowing too little time to ascertain the equilibrium between them. Where there is only an extremely minute preponderance it will be manifested by a movement so slow as not to be perceptible to the eye for a long time. Much patience is required before it can be assumed that there is perfect equilibrium. This source of error has no corrective but time & patience.

As to the former source — A perfect scale beam is a very difficult achievement in Mechanics, and the detection of an indefinitely small inequality in the length of the two arms, is a matter of so much niceness that it may exist when it is not suspected. Permit me, therefore, though at the hazard, I am aware, of intruding remarks on a subject more familiar to yourself

than to me, to mention an accurate mode of comparing a weight with a given standard, by a delicate balance, though the beam may not be true.

Let the standard be perfectly balanced by any proper ~~[illegible]~~ counterpoise, then remove the standard and substitute in its place the intended copy, and make it accurately to balance the same counterpoise — This copy, if sufficient time, in both cases, has been given to determine rigidly that equilibrium exists, will be perfectly true, though the arms of the scale beam may not be equal.

Possibly this or some analogous mode is actually used, without trusting to the truth of a scale beam, however nearly true it may be. If so the disagreement between copies of the same standard, I presume, arises chiefly from too much haste in making the comparison of the copy with the original, as it can not be supposed that any but delicate balances are used on such occasions.

I feel assured that you will excuse my troubling you so much on this subject. Be so good as to enclose the weight and certificates within the same envelope under your seal. My friend Mr. Fisher will defray the expense accruing and forward the packet with other articles which he is requested to procure for the Mint.

With my best wishes for your safety health and happiness

I am with great respect
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Honl. Albert Gallatin
at New York

Messrs. B. & J. Bohlen — Mint of the U.S. July 15. 1826

Gentlemen. Please import for the use of the Mint the following round Black Lead Crucibles, viz. 150 of No. 60. and 150 of No. 50 = 300 crucibles, all round

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 28. 1826

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th of June instant agreeably to the following statement.

Samuel Moore	Director	at $2000	per Annum Drs.	500 –
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	"	300 –
A. Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	"	375 –
J. Richardson	Assayer	1500	"	375 –
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	"	375 –
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	"	300 –
George Ehrenzeller	Treasur.s Clerk	700	"	175 –
			Dollars	2400 –

Hon.l Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

I am respectfully
Your Obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 29th 1826

Sir

I will thank you to procure for the Mint a pair of very accurate Scales. The Beam to be of Steel and suitable for bearing a load of 20 lb. in each dish. No ornamental work is desired about it. I wish a plain Beam as perfect as can be made, without any novelties of doubtful character. The dishes are to be of brass, both circular and alike in every particular. The object in view is a Balance that can be relied on for very accurate results under the load before mentioned.

You will be able I doubt not after a short residence in London to bring to your aid some experienced judge of these things whose opinion you will find it satisfactory to consult. Duly however with perfect confidence on your own discrimination & judgment.

Two practical and familiar tests of the excellence of the balance I wish particularly employed in making the selection. Let the beam be precisely balanced under the load mentioned, giving full time to let it settle, then try how small a weight superadded at one end will cause a preponderance. The delicacy of the balance is thus determined. To ascertain whether the dishes are suspended accurately at the same distance from the fulcrum of the beam, or in other words whether the two arms of the beam are of equal length, let the dishes be precisely balanced empty, then bring them to a perfect equilibrium with about 20 pounds in each dish, then reverse the weights putting each into the opposite scale, if the equilibrium be thus destroyed the beam is not true, the dishes are not suspended at the same distance from the fulcrum.

The index should be sufficiently long to show readily the preponderance and for very close trials some minutes or even half an hour should be allowed to elapse, before the point is considered decided, for where the difference of weight is very minute, in proportion to the load on the beam the change of position is extremely slow.

Please to procure also for the Mint three brass weights of a form convenient to be taken up by the hand, one of five one of ten and one fifteen pounds, Troy.–

It is presumed that since the late Act of Parliament fixing the standard of weights and measures many new weights conformable thereto, have been made, and that there is some artist particularly distinguished for excellence in that line, who may probably be authorised to give some official certificate with his weights. This is not essential however since any weights which may be procured must abide a comparison here with the standard which I hope to procure by the attention of Mr. Gallatin.

You are requested also to procure for the Mint a small pair of delicate scales fit to bear the load of one ounce, with a set of Troy weights from one ounce down to the lowest usual fraction of a grain. The delicacy of this and the truth of the beam may be tried as before mentioned. I wish the beam rather long than short, but not extreme in this respect – the index of a good length. This set had better be procured with a proper case and mountings complete. The large pair will consist of the Beam, Hooks, Chains and Dishes but will be mounted for use after we receive them here.

You will please also to procure for the Mint the work of Pierre Frederick Bonneville on the Coins of all Nations. I presume it may be had in London, as it is referred to in Kelly's Cambist — but if not, take no further care about it.

You will receive from Mr. Gallatin I hope a copy of the Troy pound, lately recognized by Act of Parliament as the standard unit, which he will put under his seal. This with the articles mentioned above please have carefully packed in a tin Box, with such stuffing or other means to confine the heavy parts, as shall effectually prevent injury. Let the Box be carefully soldered so as exclude all dampness, then enclose it in a wooden case so stuffed as not to admit of its moving in it, and ship them by a good ship for this Port, if there be one, if not then by a ship for New York, especially committed to the care of the Captain as containing delicate Articles. Consign to me, and advise me of the Shipment, and forward Bills of Lading. Let the Invoice and Bill of Lading specify that the articles are for the use of the Mint.

The Scales may cost I suppose 15 to 20 Guineas, the whole perhaps 30 Guineas, I hope not more; but I do not wish your decided preference of a particular article, when making the selection, to be restrained by the consideration of a few Guineas. I feel perfectly justified and willing to leave this to your discretion.

Please spare as much as you can the trouble to Mr. Gallatin of my request to him. An essential part of that request however can only be accomplished by himself. You will discharge the expense he may incur in the transaction, and for the funds to meet all these objects draw on me at sight, either directly or through any person whose name you can more conveniently use, advising him that one of the Officers of the Mint, if I should be absent, will promptly discharge the amount. Draw for so much as will perfectly realize to you in cash the full amount expended.

I am with Esteem

Yours &c &c

Saml Moore

Samuel J. Fisher Esqr.
Phila —

Mint of the United States
July 22d 1826

Sir

Monday the 24th instant having been by the joint recommendation of the Councils of the City of Phila^a and of the Citizens in a public meeting, set apart for the purpose of expressing by appropriate testimonials a grateful remembrance of the eminent worth and public services of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, with a profound acknowledgment of that sublime dispensation of Providence by which they have been permitted to close a long life devoted to the welfare of their Country on the fiftieth anniversary of that day which their united virtues and talents contributed in so distinguished a manner to render illustrious in our history — the Officers of the Mint, after an early attention to those duties which circumstances render indispensable, are requested to close the operations in their usual departments, by the hour of ten O'Clock, and the Director recommends that all connected with the Institution participate in the solemnities of the day in such manner as shall most respectfully correspond with its object and arrangements.

The Chief Coiner is requested specially to superintend the closing of the Mint conformably to the above.

Saml Moore
Director —

Mr. A. Eckfeldt
Chief Coiner

Mint of the U States
July 25 1826

Sir

The Mint hands having been instructed on Saturday to attend at an early hour of yesterday the 24th in order to facilitate the closing of the various operations in time to permit all connected with the Institution to attend the ceremonies appointed for the day, the Director has learned with much dissatisfaction, that a few individuals totally disregarded their obligations in this respect, and withheld their aid on the occasion.

The discipline of the Mint requires that their neglect of duty should not pass unnoticed. The Chief Coiner is therefore requested to communicate the names of those individuals at the end of the month, that a proper deduction may be made from their wages, and if any circumstances have been connected with the procedure requiring the farther interference of the Director, he will please to report accordingly.

It has been farther stated that in other instances some of the hands have absented themselves, and occasionally for whole days, without even apprising the proper Officer of their intention. The Director particularly requests that all instances of absence shall be strictly reported at the end of the month, that an equitable deduction may be made as the several cases shall require agreeably to the printed regulations.

Right and wrong are various things. Those who do not give their attendance punctually must not be compensated like those who do.

Mr A. Eckfeldt
Chief Coiner

Saml Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philada July 26. 1826

Sir

The probability that the supply of silver Bullion will hereafter be more copious than in former years renders it necessary to secure the means of executing coinage proportional to the increased demand. The early completion of a new press for the coinage of dollars and half dollars in which some progress has already been made, must in this view be regarded as very important. A failure of the press now employed on half dollars about which you have expressed some anxiety would impede our operations for such a length of time as to give just cause of complaint. This consideration alone would make it an indispensable duty to guard against the effects of such a disaster even if our deposites were not greater in amount than heretofore. But the present state of our vaults which have not within six weeks contained less than 400,000 dollars enforces this duty in a manner that claims immediate consideration. I must therefore earnestly request that you will devote your attention to the means of effecting the object above mentioned. The occasion calls for prompt measures and will justify the extra charges which may be incurred.

You will please to employ, under such contracts as you may deem proper the artists necessary to accomplish those parts of the work which can not be executed in due season by the hands attached to the Mint. Lessen as much as you can the fatigue of personal exertion which these extra engagements will call for by using a carriage when you have occasion to be abroad on the business of the Mint. Such a facility indeed I wish you at all times to resort to on similar occasions when the state of your health will make it an accommodation. The expense thereof and of any journeys which you may find it necessary to take for the purpose of procuring parts of the requisite machinery will be covered by Warrant as a disbursement for the use of the Mint.

The Press for coining half dimes which you contemplate beginning in a short time may I hope progress without interfering with that above mentioned. The public have asked frequently for that denomination of coin and you know my wishes on that subject. But if either of those objects must be postponed by attending to the other, the larger press is of the greatest importance and should have the preference.

With regard to some other useful improvements in the state of our Machinery which you have mentioned occasionally, and in which I perfectly concur, I will only observe at present that the power of the Mint has to be fully tested in a short time, if I mistake not, and all those devices for perfecting its efficiency will be valuable.

I feel no small degree of solicitude on account of the increased care and exertions which the completing of our machinery will involve. The ordinary duties of your extensive department are more burdensome in the delicate state of your health than I could wish them to be. But your superintendence of its construction until the whole system of our Machinery is perfected, I consider indispensable to its accomplishment with the accuracy of design and execution, so obvious in that now in operation.

I have heretofore proposed the employment of an Assistant Coiner as a means of relieving you which hitherto you have declined. If you still prefer to postpone such a measure, at least let it be distinctly understood, that I do not wish you to bear the extra burden of completing our Machinery without extra compensation. The amount of this we shall find no difficulty in adjusting at the end of the year that the contemplated objects should be attained in the time demanded by the exigency of the occasion is the chief consideration. The Government will approve I am sure an equivalent compensation.

If you can suggest any thing which will facilitate the execution of the above objects, or diminish in any measure the embarrassments and difficulties of your ordinary duties, now so much increased, you are requested to communicate such suggestions freely.

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Mr. A Eckfeldt
Chief Coiner

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 2d. 1826

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Six thousand five Hundred dollars for the purpose of effecting with the aid of a Balance now in his hands a remittance of £ 1495.7.9 Sterling to London to cover the Amount of an Invoice of Cent planchets received by the Algonquin from Liverpool.

This supply is from Mr. Bolton for which payment is to be made in England. It is presumed that it will still be the pleasure of the Department to effect this object by Bills of Exchange purchased by the Treasurer of the Mint as in the last transactions with the same House. Care will be taken if the requisite Bills are not procured from the U.S. Bank to rely only on such as are recommended by the Cashier of that Institution conformably to a suggestion from the Department on a similar occasion, under date of July 19th. 1825.

I have the Honour to be
with great respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Aug 9th. 1826

Sir

Permit me to ask the favour of your aid in attaining an object of some public interest for the accomplishment of which your presence in Madrid as the Representative of our Government offers so favourable an opportunity.

It is often desirable to compare the value of the Spanish dollar, as deduced from the legal regulations of the Mint with ~~our own~~ that of our own. For this purpose I am anxious to obtain the Mark weight, which has been variously estimated by writers of respectability at from 3550 to 3557 English Troy Grains — a difference too great to be disregarded in nice calculations. Will you please therefore to do me the favour to procure for the use of this Institution a Brass weight rigidly equal to the Mark used in the Mint of Madrid. I shall obtain I trust also from Mr. Poinsett the Mark used in the Mint of Mexico and from Mr. Gallatin the Troy pound adopted by Act of Parliament of 1824 as the Standard Unit of weight.

Allow me to observe that in procuring an exquisitely precise copy of a Standard weight it is not safe to depend on weighing the intended copy against the Standard, thus relying wholly on the accuracy of the scale beam. A perfect scale beam is a very difficult achievement in Mechanics. Though perfect enough for any other purpose there may be in its structure a minute error which would be fatal to the accuracy requisite in a Standard. An easy method, liable to no such inaccuracy, of comparing a weight with a given Standard by a delicate balance is therefore respectfully suggested.

Let the Standard be accurately balanced by any proper counterpoise, then remove the Standard and substitute in its place the intended copy and make it to balance the same counterpoise. This copy must be precisely equal to the Standard even if the Arms of the balance are of unequal length. Patience is required in such comparisons that the balance may have time to settle. For where the preponderance of one weight in a balance is very minute a considerable lapse of time is required to evince it. The neglect of the above precautions has occasioned I think it probable some of the variations found in copies of the same standard weight. You will therefore please to excuse my suggesting them.

Permit me to request that the perfect identity in weight of the Copy with the Standard Mark may be certified by yourself as having been rigorously ascertained in your presence if this be not inadmissible. Such an Authentication would be much valued in addition to any certificate which may be issued in the case, from the Office whence the weight is obtained. Please enclose the weight and certificates in the same envelope under your seal and transmit them in some safe package addressed to me, to the care of Mr Frederick Rudolph, Cadiz, who will discharge the expenses accruing on the transaction. If there be however any convenient opportunity of drawing immediately on me at sight that mode would be preferable.

I beg you will excuse the trouble I give you on this occasion and rely on my attention in any instance in which I may be useful in return.

I am with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore
Director M.U.S.

Hon.l A. H. Everett
Minister of the U.States
Madrid —

Mint of the U States
Philad.a Aug. 9. 1826

Sir

Permit me to ask the favour of your aid in attaining an object of some public interest for the accomplishment of which your presence in Mexico as the Representative of our Government, offers so favorable an opportunity.

It is often desirable to compare the value of the Mexican dollar as deduced from the legal regulations of the Mint with that of our own. For this purpose I am desirous to obtain the Mark weight which has been variously estimated by Writers of respectability at from 3550 to 3557 grains Troy weight — a difference too great to be disregarded in nice calculations. Will you please therefore to do me the favour to procure for the use of this institution a Brass weight rigidly equal to the Mark used in the Mint of Mexico. I shall obtain I trust also from Mr Everett the Mark used in the Mint of Madrid and from Mr Gallatin the Troy pound adopted by Act of Parliament of 1824 as the Standard unit of weight.

. . . . See the corresponding parts of the letter to Mr Everett, supra. . .

Please enclose the weight and certificates in the same envelope under your seal addressed to me and transmit them to the care of William Taylor Esq. American Consul Vera Cruz who will discharge the expenses accruing on the transaction. If there be however any convenient opportunity of drawing immediately on me for the charges incurred which I hope may be the case that mode would be preferable. If an occasion should offer of sending the weight by any Gentleman coming directly from Mexico to the U States with more convenience to yourself please adopt that mode of transmission.

I beg you will excuse the trouble I give you on this occasion and rely on my attention in any instance in which I can be useful in return.

I am with Great Respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore
Director M.U.S.

Hon.l J. R. Poinsett
Minister of the U. States
Mexico

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a Aug.t 15. 1826

Sir

The formal manner in which payment of the value of a certificate of Deposite of silver Bullion for coinage, was demanded yesterday, under your instructions, as it has been stated, arising, I can not doubt, from some misapprehension of the legal obligations of the Mint, either on your part or that of the Depositor who made the transfer to you, induces me, in order that future disappointments and unavailing expense may not be incurred, to communicate to you the regulations which govern our transactions, with the facts of this case.

Deposites, conformably to Law, must be paid in the order in which they are received. The tenor of the certificate, which is made payable "agreeably to Law and the usage of the Mint" requires this, and the observance of the regulation is enforced by a rigorous penalty.

The Deposite in question was made for Mess. Humphreys and Everett on the 25th ult.o the certificate of value was issued on the 26th. The amount of previous Deposites then in our vaults exceeded 480,000 dollars.

The amount remaining to be coined before this Deposite can be reached, still exceeds 330000 dollars, and until these prior Deposites are disposed of it can not be paid. Probably it may be coined by the 30th of September, or at furthest the 10th of October, when the holder of the Certificate, duly authorised will receive the amount thereof in silver coins of the U. States.

Information is given to Depositors, when requested, as nearly as circumstances will admit, of the time when their deposites can be coined. And as the U. S. Bank and other Banks of this City, and some of those in N. York will ~~cash~~ the Mint certificates for the half of one per cent on their amt; depositors are apprised of this alternative, and avail themselves of it, when it is inconvenient to wait until the coinage is effected.

These circumstances have been so often explained here, and are so generally known that unless a depositor makes an enquiry in his own case it may not always occur to the Officers present to suggest any thing in relation to it. Possibly this has been the case in the present instance, but it is not probable if the Deposite was made by a stranger.

When payment was requested yesterday, the above considerations, rendering a compliance illegal and therefore impossible, were fully explained, with a particular intimation of the facility afforded by the Banks. Of this facility your Agents it appears did not avail themselves.

The facts are thus frankly submitted. Will you do me the favour to state, whether any supposed ground of complaint against the Mint, in relation to this Deposite, or to any other transaction, has lead to the novel proceeding of an order to protest the certificate alluded to, if not paid on a demand thus premature — a measure at present wholly inexplicable. A free communication of all the circumstances which have conduced to this occurrence, so far as they are known to you, or can be ascertained, is obviously due to the character of this Institution, and its relation to the Government. Please to be direct and explicit.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore
Director M. U. S.

W Whitlock Esqr
Cashier Merchts Bank
Providence

Mint of the United States
Philada Augt 18th 1826

Sir

Your favours of the 26th May and 13th June were duly recd the latter containing an Invoice of Copper Planchetts which had arrived by the Algonquin a few days previously.

The result of the usual devices adopted for the preservation of the copper unsullied has been carefully noticed. The external appearance of the casks indicated that they were happily located in a place free from dampness although salt formed part of the loading of the ship. The importance of this precaution had been well impressed on your friends in Liverpool as appears from their letter, and recd their careful attention.

The Planchetts in the Iron cask were unimpaired in colour but a portion of them were found deformed apparently by intense pressure in forcing into it the desired number. This appearance has been observed however in some instances under the usual forms of package. The last Invoice of half cents presented usual examples of it: a part of the planchetts requiring to be flattened before they could be coined. It occurs to me at the moment to mention that we were particularly unfortunate in that Invoice, several of the casks being so much injured by dampness that a considerable proportion of their contents were encrusted in such a manner that they were unfit for coinage.

In the two casks containing Planchetts enveloped in sheet Lead, they were well preserved in every respect and as the cask and the Lead are useful in the ordinary application of them at the Mint this mode would be decidedly preferable to the package in Iron.

The water tight cask was the only one that failed. The Planchetts in it were much discoloured especially in the vicinity of the wood. If the materials had been well seasoned and the cask and canvass dry when packed no conjecture occurs to account for this result unless by accident the cask was stowed in a different part of the ship.

The Planchetts in the ordinary casks were in good order and on the whole it is considered preferable to adhere to them with this single improvement of the mode here used in the present instance — let strong porous brown paper be interposed between the canvass envelope and the cask conformably to my suggestion of July 22d. 1825. The perfect dryness of the cask the canvass and the paper at the time of package are very important. Thus packed in strong well hooped casks and secluded from the neighbourhood of salt in the ship, they will no doubt arrive in satisfactory order. Your late casks have been hooped both with Iron and Wood which is much approved.

Please to observe in future instances that we particularly wish the casks to contain from 3 Cwt. 2 Qrs. to 3 Cwt. 3 Qrs. It would oblige us if the amount could come regularly within those limits and that the casks should be of such dimensions that the intended quantity can be received without resorting to a force sufficient to impair the form of the Planchets.

I forward by this opportunity the first of a Set of Exchange drawn by the Bank of the U. States on Baring Brothers & Co. London, for £ 1500 Sterling, which please place to the credit of the Mint in due course. A further remittance to cover the supposed balance will be made on rect. of the remainder of the order now fulfilling.

Please refer to one Item of the Account rendered in your last, viz 4 Tons 18 Cwt. at 138.10 per Ton, carried out £ 653-13 - should be £678-13. If we are right please note accordingly.

Be so good as to inform me where may be obtained the best scale beam or pair of scales, such as are used for the Assay, and perfect as possible for the object intended. Are they better obtained near you or in London.

I am respectfully

Your obedt. Servt.

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esqr.
Soho near Birmingham

Saml Moore

Duplicate by the Alexander — —

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 27th 1826

Messrs Henry [illegible] & Smith
Providence R.I.

Gentlemen

Yours of the 22d. was recd. yesterday. I am persuaded that the occurrence to which mine of the 18th, addressed to Mr. Wheelock related, originated in that misapprehension of the Laws regulating the Mint to which you ascribe it, and am pleased to learn that it had no other

foundation —

When the result of our weights and assays disappoints the estimates of Depositors, their representation of the fact is always recd. with ~~with~~ respectful attention. The weight and Assay of your Deposite have accordingly, for your satisfaction, been carefully investigated, and the calculations of its value repeated. Be assured the error is not with us. The whole weight including the small piece designated by you as refined silver, was $\overset{oz}{1867}.\overset{dwt}{5}$ It was again weighed by another officer of the Mint, and the first weight verified. The fineness of the whole together was by the Assayers report $\overset{oz\ dwt}{2.13}$ worse than our standard. The this Assay has been conclusively tested and confirmed. The value per ounce of silver of the above degree of fineness is about 86 $\frac{84}{100}$ cents, and reduced by a deduction for refining, which the Law requires, leaves the amount to be paid in coins of the U. States, equivalent to about 86 $\frac{34}{100}$ cents per ounce on the whole Deposite.

A Deposite was made on the 1st. inst. of 2876 ounces of silver by Abner Hall the same person we presume who made the Deposite in your Name. His very much resembled yours in its general appearance, consisting chiefly of what we call here cob-pieces, but the quality of it was much better, being found worth about 97 cents per ounce on the coinage after deducting the charge for refining. If the assay you mention was made of parts of this second parcel, the disagreement in quality is thus accounted for. Cob pieces are very uncertain in their quality. The last deposite of them preceding yours was worth only about 83 cents per ounce on the coinage.

I take the occasion to remark that no charge is made for coinage if the bullion deposited be of standard fineness — if below standard the Law requires a charge equal to the expense of refining, and if above standard a charge equal to the cost of the alloy to be added. In the first case the Depositor will receive, in coins of the U. States, the exact weight of his deposite; in the second he will receive less than an equal weight, and in the third more than an equal weight.

I am respectfully

Yours &c

Saml Moore

The Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Sep^t. 29. 1826

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four Hundred Dollars for the Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint, for the Quarter ending the 30th. instant, agreeably to the following Statement viz

Samuel Moore	Director	at 2000 D^s.	per Ann.	$500 –
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1200 "	"	300 –
Adam Eckfeldt,	Chief Coiner	" 1500 "	" "	375 –
Joseph Richardson,	Assayer	" 1500 "	" "	375 –
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	" 1500 "	" "	375 –
William Kneass	Engraver	" 1200 "	" "	300 –
Geo. Ehrenzeller	Treas^r. Clerk	" 700 "	" "	175 –
			Dollars	2400 –

I am with much respect
Your obed^t. Serv^t.
Sam^l. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Sep^t. 30. 1826

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Seven thousand five Hundred Dollars for the purpose of effecting a remittance to M^r. Boulton of £1500. Sterling in payment of copper planchets rec^d. by the Marmion and Tuscarora and to cover the expenses incident to those transactions.

It is presumed it will still be the pleasure of the Department that the remittance be effected by Bills of Exchange purchased by the Treasurer of the Mint as in recent transactions of similar character. Bills of the Bank of the United States will command a decided preference if obtainable of which no doubt is entertained, at all events none will be relied on which do not in the opinion of the Cashier of that Institution merit perfect confidence.

I have the Honour to be
with great respect
Your obed^t. Serv^t.
Sam^l. Moore

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Oct^r. 13th. 1826

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five thousand Dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint wages of Labourers &c.

I am with great respect
Your obed^t. Serv^t.
Sam^l. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Oct^r. 17. 1826

Matthew R. Boulton Esq^r.
Sir

I have been favoured with yours of the 8th Aug. containing Invoice of copper planchets by the Marmion & Tuscarora both of which have delivered their packages in good condition. I remit by the present occasion a draft of the U.S. Bank for £1800 which please place to the credit of the Mint. This sum with the proceeds of a draft for £1500 probably now at hand, of which however I herewith enclose the 3^d. Number will cover, it is presumed, our account with you. The first Number of the draft referred to was remitted under date of August 18th.

Conformably to your suggestion of the advantage of purchasing copper when it is transiently depressed in price you will please execute, when you think the moment propitious, a further supply of Ten Tons of cent planchets for the Mint. In the interim however be pleased to forward your account current. It is desirable to know the precise state of our account –

In a few instances Invoices have been rec^d. rather later than we could wish. It would be an accommodation to receive them by the time the copper is at hand.

Some varieties of copper though sufficiently ductile for ordinary uses, seem not to be pure enough for the alloy in gold and silver coinages. Does your Market furnish any which can constantly be relied on for this purpose. If so please inform me at what price it could be furnished to the Mint in form convenient for use, in the ordinary state of your Market. Sheets of the thickness of our cent planchets, or not much exceeding them would be convenient. Perhaps in some other form equally suitable for the occasion it would be cheaper.

Your observation respecting the Medals, in reply to mine of May 22d. does not escape attention. Accept on the part of Mr. Eckfeldt and myself our sincere acknowledgments for a valued favour thus obligingly conferred.

I am very respectfully, &c &c

Saml. Moore

Duplicate & 2d. Number of Exchange for £ 1300 by Montezuma Nov. 20th –

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint for 1827.

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk		
The Director	2,000	
The Treasurer	1,200	
The Chief Coiner	1,500	
The Assayer	1,500	
The Melter & Refiner	1,500	
The Engraver	1,200	
The Treasurer's Clerk	700	
		9,600
Compensation of Assistants & Labourers		
For compensation of Assistant Clerks in the several Departments of the Mint, for extra Clerk hire and for the wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment		10,800
Incidental & Contingent Expenses		
For Machinery, repairs of Furnaces & Machinery, repairs of Buildings, Carpenters Black Smiths and Millwrights work, Ground Rent and Taxes and Rent of a Lot and Building adjoining the Mint	3,100	
For Iron, Steel, Lead Castings, Nitric & Sulphuric Acids, Pot Ashes, Copper for Alloy Tallow Oil Candles and a variety of other necessary Articles	725	
For Wood and Coal for the Steam Engine & Furnaces	1,720	
For Stationary and Fire wood for the different Offices	230	
For Melting Pots Crucibles Muffles & Ironmongery	725	
For wastage in Coining Gold and Silver	3,500	
For the occasional employment of an Assistant Engraver	600	10,600.
		31,000 –

Mint of the United States
Philada. Oct. 17, 1826.

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Octr. 17th 1826

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

I have the Honour to transmit herewith an Estimate of the expenses of the Mint for the ensuing year.

Compared with the Estimates for the past and previous year, the present will be found considerably to exceed them in amount. This arises from the necessity of renewing some expensive parts of the Machinery and making provision in other respects to meet a heavier demand for Coinage than has heretofore been experienced. That such a demand will occur during the ensuing year is probable from the recent increase of Deposites and the opinion of those possessing the best means of information on the subject.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 10. 1826

Sir

You are requested to supply the Mint with five Tons of Cent planchetts to be delivered at such time between this and the first of June next as may be deemed most favourable to the United States. The object is to take advantage of the Market when it is most propitious for a purchase and you will please instruct your friends accordingly to whose best discretion the decision must be submitted. The quality of the Copper and perfect finish of the planchetts, their precise weight and manner of packing and shipping them are particularly noticed in mine of the 3d. September 1825 to which I refer you.

Yours respectfully

William Harold Esqr.

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 2d 1826

Sir

My report on foreign coins under the resolution of the Senate of May 10th has been thus far withheld in the expectation of obtaining through the United States Bank from N. Orleans a fuller series of the Gold coins of Mexico and South America than I have been able to obtain here. A letter recently recd by the Cashier mentions the time of their shipment and the hope of their speedy arrival is now confidently entertained.

Under these circumstances a postponement of the report for a few days will I trust meet your approbation. I am persuaded it can with the additional advantage of the examination of the coins mentioned be forwarded within the second week of the session. If this delay should not be approved have the goodness to signify to me your wish for a more prompt report and I will close my calculations from the data already in possession

With Great respect

Your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 22d 1826

Sir

In reply to yours of the 20th instant respecting the delay in paying your deposite of the 15th Sepr I have to state that deposites are payable by law only in the order in which they are received. Yours came to the Mint when our vaults were burdened with previous deposites to a large amount. The coin to pay your certificate and another held also by the Penna Bank for about $8000, recd earlier than yours but on the same day, were in the act of being counted when your letter reached the Mint yesterday afternoon. The amount of both is now in Bank.

Our last previous delivery of coins was on the 14th inst. The regular operations of the Mint render it proper, and it is conformable to the interest of depositors generally, that we should not interrupt our ordinary process more than once a week for this purpose. Your deposite could not be reached by any previous delivery before the present.

You will perceive therefore that what has seemed to you a just cause of complaint, presents only a fair claim for explanation.

To prevent disappointment in any future instance it may be useful to inform you that Mint certificates are cashed by most of the Banks here and by ~~those~~ of the Bank of the United States uniformly, I believe at one half per cent on their face. A deposite recd now could not be coined in less time than yours has been.

Very respectfully

Yours

Saml Moore

Mr. J. C. Disbarreau
Care of Col. Thos Tennant
Baltimore

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 28th 1826

Sir

I transmit herewith my report on foreign gold and silver coins under the resolution of the Senate of 10th May 10th which I hope will be satisfactory. The investigation has been extended to all the coins of which specimens were obtained and to all the points supposed to be embraced by the tenor and spirit of the resolution.

Greater delay in forwarding this report has occurred since the last specimens were received, than I anticipated at the date of my last communication on the subject. The calculations were very minute and numerous, demanding vigilant precautions, and the question of the legal tender when viewed near, with all the results of the assay developed presented some perplexities which I had not apprehended.

The subject of small coins will receive further attention in the annual report to be prepared in a few days.

With great respect &c

Saml Moore

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Decr. 27 1826

Sir,

I have now the honour to report to you on the subject of the foreign gold and silver coins circulating in the United States according to your instructions accompanying the resolution of the Senate of the 10th May last by which the President of the United States is requested "to cause an Assay to be made of all the gold and silver coins of all foreign Nations whose coins are known to circulate, or be in use, in any part of the United States & to cause a report distinguishing the respective dates of their coinage to be made to Congress at their next session, of the actual weight of each of those coins; the fineness, alloy and component parts of each; the current and nominal value of each; the actual value of each according to the standard and denomination of the coins of the United States; and the rate at which each might justly be made a legal tender."

Conformably to the above resolution, assays have been made of the various coins designated, of which the result will be found in the annexed tables, comprehending, as far as has been practicable and with no material exception it is believed, all the foreign gold and silver coins which have either a general or local currency in the United States; and exhibiting severally their date, weight, fineness, alloy, component parts, current value, and actual value in coins of the United States.

In selecting from various coins the proper subjects for examination it was considered desirable to present an extensive variety of dates. The range will be found however in many instances very limited. Of some, the issue is but recent. Others having a restricted circulation, only occur but rarely. Of these not many specimens were obtained.

Average weights derived from as many trials as practicable within the dates mentioned, are uniformly taken as the bases of calculation, and referred to throughout the tables. When the specimens obtained have been few, their average has been corrected or confirmed, when this could be done, by recurring to former trials of the weight of such coins here, or to other satisfactory records.

The proportion of fine metal and alloy in the various foreign coins examined and the actual quantity composing each

specific coin, are derived from the average of repeated assays made for this occasion.

The Resolution has not been construed to require an analysis of the alloy found in foreign coins: its quantity alone, and not its composition, being of any moment as affecting their value. On this subject however it may be satisfactory to observe, that copper, of various degrees of purity, but sufficiently pure to secure its ductility, forms the alloy of all the silver coins examined; and that all the gold coins are alloyed, as are those of the United States, with a mixture of silver and copper in variable proportions.

The judicious restriction contained in the Act of Congress establishing the Mint, by which the quantity of silver is not to exceed that of copper in the alloy for gold, appears not to prevail universally in the gold coins of foreign Nations. An excess of silver in some, and of copper in others, of the same nation and of the same date frequently occurs to a degree which sensibly impairs their beauty. These varieties are not very remarkable in the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal which are of the Standard of the United States, nor even in those of France which are but slightly inferior. They are however obvious in the gold coins of Spain which contain sensibly more alloy, and in those of the Republics of Mexico and South America which are of the Spanish Standard. Specimens of the gold coins of those Nations are occasionally seen alloyed almost wholly with copper or almost wholly with silver, which deviate so obviously, in the first instance by too high, and in the second by too pale a colour, from that of fine gold, as to have created a distrust of their purity. By the Assay they are found to be genuine.

The current value per pennyweight assumed in the table for gold coins, accords with that assigned to them severally as a legal tender by the Act of Congress of April 29th 1816, though no longer sanctioned by Law, except in payments on account of public lands, it remains the basis on which those coins are usually estimated, when received by weight; differing slightly however as will be noticed on inspection, from their actual value as now determined.

The current value by tale, assigned to the usual gold coins, conforms, it will be seen, very nearly to their medium actual value, having been practically established according to their ascertained value at a medium weight. Under both forms of expressing their current value, the fluctuating premium on gold coins in our principal imports, and which affects in some measure their currency throughout the United States has been disregarded. This premium varies in different parts of the Union, according to local facilities and transient demand, from one to ten per cent and has vibrated through nearly this whole range, in the same city within a few years. Facts thus variable can not be usefully subjected to tabular arrangement.

The actual value of the several gold and silver coins according to the standard and denomination of the coins of the United States, has been deduced from the fine gold or fine silver contained therein, respectively, at the rate of 247½ grains of fine gold to the Eagle of ten dollars, and 371¼ grains of fine silver to the dollar.

These remarks may suffice as to the general structure of the tables. In relation to the various coins specified therein, such illustrations as may seem to be required will be found under their proper head, in the order in which they occur.

Of Foreign Gold Coins.

The only species of the Ducat examined is that of Holland. This is not of frequent occurrence, and all other coins of that denomination are still more rare in the United States. On the concurring authority, however, of the English & French tables, it may be stated, that the Ducat of Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, that of Hamburgh and the specie Ducat of Denmark, of all which it is occasionally desirable to determine the value, are of the same standard as the Holland Ducat and conform to it in weight with remarkable precision.

The actual value of the Sovereign of full weight appears as will be observed to be $4.56.6. This coin being the representative of the pound Sterling of Great Britain of which $4.44 has long been estimated as the par value, an explanation of the discordance appears necessary, especially as some confusion in the currency of gold coins results sensibly from it. This topic which is not new, will be noticed only in reference to the present subject.

When, by the Act of Congress of July 31st 1789, the pound sterling was assumed at $4.44, this was doubtless considered the true par. It had but recently ceased to be nearly so. An equivalent proportion, under another form had long prevailed. Before the year 1730, when the Spanish dollar of full weight contained 386 grains, nearly, of fine silver, it was a just proportion. The trivial change of the Spanish standard, adopted in 1730 probably

passed unnoticed, and the more important reduction of it in 1772, could have attracted little attention during an interval marked by events of peculiar interest. The proportion was however, conclusively deranged on the establishment of the Mint in 1792, and the institution of a National Coinage of which a dollar containing 371¼ grains of fine silver, was made the unit.

In 1793 an Act was passed for regulating the currency of foreign gold coins, in which the gold coins of Great Britain were made a legal tender at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains thereof; equivalent to 88 8/9 cents per pennyweight. This, which is their actual value in coins of the United States, and has been assigned to them in all subsequent acts extending the currency of foreign gold coins, gives for the value of the Guinea of full weight, $4.79.4. The value of the pound sterling deduced from the value of the Guinea is $4.56.6, conformably to that of the Sovereign in the Table.

In the mean time, the par value of the pound sterling designated in the Act of 1789 and subsequent corresponding acts, had been transferred by proportion to the Guinea, the par value of which was consequently supposed to be $4.66⅔. Thus there are two rules for estimating the gold coins of Great Britain derived from those two series of Acts. The one proceeding on the assumed par of $4.44 for the pound sterling, and determining by proportion the par value of the Guinea; the other founded on the Acts making those coins a legal tender at their intrinsic value. The latter appears to be very generally adopted by public institutions; but among dealers in bullion and foreign coins the supposed par of $4.44 for the pound sterling and $4.66⅔ for the Guinea appear still to maintain their place. The current price of English gold above those rates is of course considered as a premium. English gold coins have never indeed been obtainable on those terms in coins of the United States; and hence the maxim has become familiar, that this species of gold is always above par whatever may be the current rate of other foreign gold. Above the par in question it must necessarily be under every condition of our foreign exchange; its intrinsic value, if brought to the Mint as bullion, being nearly three per cent above it.

The gold coins of Great Britain may now be quoted at a premium of about seven per cent on their intrinsic value, or about ten per cent on the par above referred to. They are frequently reckoned by tale and may thus be estimated at $4.90 for the Sovereign. Being available as a legal tender in remittances

to England, the premium bears a settled relation to that of
Exchange on London, from which it differs about two and a
half per cent. if computed according to the same par.

The gold coins of Portugal approach very nearly to the
standard of those of the United States which they sometimes reach
The Laws regulating the currency of foreign coins estimate them
as of the same value. In strictness, they are inferior, as reported
in this instance by a very minute difference.

No change is perceived in the standard of the gold
coins of France within a period extending back to 1787. The
premium on the gold coins of France and Portugal may be
stated at about four to five per cent on their actual or intrin-
in value.

The gold standard of Spain has been adhered to gene-
rally with less precision than either of those before mentioned
The deviations from it are however unimportant; they occur in
coins of the same date as well as in those of different years, and
the average given in the Table after a careful comparison of
the present with many former assays may be taken as true. The
value of the gold coins of Spain, according to the regulations of 1816,
it will be noticed differs obviously from that now determined.
By a reference to the Law, it appears that the rate assigned there
in to those coins is 100 cents for 28½ grains thereof, or 84 cents
per pennyweight, two expressions which are not equivalent.
It is presumed that, in the original Act, 84 21/100 cents is the rate
designated, which is the corresponding value.

The gold coins of Spain may now be quoted at a pre-
mium on their medium value by the table, of eight to ten
per cent. They are most frequently computed by tale and may
be estimated at from $15.50 to $16, for a doubloon, the parts
being in proportion.

The gold coins of the Spanish American States though
exhibiting under the assay minute varieties, may be considered
as of the full Spanish standard. The current value of their Doub-
loons, however, is from 25 to 50 cents less than that of the Spa-
nish; being excluded, it is understood, from those markets. Their
coins of that denomination are in request, at the highest va-
lue. Of Central America and Peru no gold coins have been
obtained for examination.

The gold coins of Colombia are observed to exhibit
the most conspicuous examples of that deviation from the
colour of ordinary gold coins before referred to, which results
from a large excess of silver in the alloy.

Among the gold coins examined, was one variety pur-
porting to be the Spanish Doubloon of 1821, but conjectured to be spurious
of which considerable numbers, it appears were lately introduced into the
United States. They bear the designation G^a in the margin. In external
appearance they are not very distinguishable from the Spanish Doubloon
of regular coinage; they are deficient, however, in weight by about 10 to
12 grains, and in fineness are a little below 20 carats. Their actual
value is 80 7/10 cents per pennyweight, or $13.55 by tale.

The gold coins of Brazil are of the same standard as
those of Portugal and may be quoted at the same premium of four
to five per cent.

In specifying the premium on the several species of
foreign gold coins, reference is constantly had to our principal
commercial cities and to a period embracing the last two months.

Foreign Silver Coins.

The silver coins of Great Britain issued since 1816 are
as will be observed, of less intrinsic value than those of earlier
coinage. They are however, still a legal tender, it is understood
at their former nominal value, but only to an amount not ex-
ceeding forty shillings sterling. They are, in like manner, a legal
tender, probably with the same restriction, in the British Provinces
contiguous to the United States, in some sections of which they have
thence obtained a local currency, at the same nominal value.

The new Crusado of 480 Reis, has alone been specified
of the silver coins of Portugal. Its current value is given as de-
rived from the only quarter of the United States where it is referred
to as known in circulation.

In the silver coinage of France the piece of [illegible]
coined in 1793. The difference of standard between that deno-
mination and the five franc piece, as exhibited in the tables,
has become familiar in the United States.

No change having been made for a long series of
years in the regulations of the Spanish Mint, relative to the dollar
and its divisions, the difference therein observable in the tables
is to be attributed to the effect of use alone, and is found to bear
a near proportion to the period to the period of their circulation
The pillar dollar seems to offer an exception, arising it is pre-
sumed, from the fact that, on the adoption, in 1772, of a new
and inferior coinage the dollars of former emission were soon withdrawn
from ordinary circulation.

There is an appearance presented by repeated assays
that the Spanish dollars, issued within the first five years after

the regulations of 1772 had been adopted were slightly inferior to the subsequent emissions. If however, there has been within the last thirty years any variation discoverable in those coins, it has tended towards a finer rather than an inferior standard; at least the standard has been maintained with constancy.

All the divisions of the Spanish dollar are decidedly equal in fineness to the standard of the dollar itself. This point has been investigated with minute attention, and is the more distinctly stated because a doubt appears to have been entertained respecting it, tending prematurely to degrade a very useful class of coins.

Spanish dollars bearing the impression of Joseph Napoleon are often seen of dates from 1809 to 1813, during which period the Ferdinand dollar continued to be issued from the Mexican Mint. The latter only are inserted in the tables; the former are, however, of the full standard and value of the Ferdinand dollar.

The Pistareen though a Spanish coin is no part of the Spanish dollar from the standard of which it differs very conspicuously. In 1772 the Pistareen as well as the Dollar, was reduced in fineness; at the same time the head impression was substituted in both, for the devices by which they had before been usually distinguished. This denomination existed from an early date, and is still issued. Pistareens have never been made a legal tender by act of Congress; they are current, however, in many parts of the United States, at the rates specified in the tables.

The Dollar of Mexico, Central America and Peru is of the silver standard of Spain. That of Mexico usually exceeds by a minute difference, the weight of the Spanish Dollar of the same year. The Dollar of Columbia, in all the specimens of it which have been examined, is found, as the table represents, singularly deficient both in standard and weight— its actual value being as will be noticed only 75 cents.

The Dollars of Chili and La Plata are of the Spanish standard, but are found inferior in weight to to the Spanish Dollar.

The Brazillian piece of 640 Reis, of the year 1824, bearing the impression of the Emperor, may be taken it is presumed as a specimen of the National coins. The currency of Brazil is understood however, to be chiefly supplied by pieces of 960 Reis, which are of the value of the Spanish dollar, and on examination are perceived to consist of dollars re-stamped. No coin representing the Milrea has been found for assay either in gold or silver. Its value deduced

from either of the above pieces, is 105 cents. Its value deduced from the new Crusado of Portugal of full weight is 111 cents. Its value estimated on the gold coin of Portugal and Brazil of 4000 reas may be stated at 115 cents.

The value by tale of the several denominations of foreign coins circulating in the United States, taken in that proportion of their various dates which actually obtains, is not precisely the mean of the several values given in the tables, but approximates nearly to it. The earliest dates it will be found occur most rarely and affect therefore in a less degree the general result. The average value of the emissions of any series of years may be considered as exhibited in coins of the year anterior to the latest date of that series by one third of the whole period. This principle has been investigated more perfectly in relation to the Spanish Dollar and its parts, but appears to be applicable with all desirable strictness to other foreign coins.

It is to be observed that the actual value by tale of the several coins specified in the tables pertains to them only when they are of their genuine standard and of the weight mentioned when divested of all earthy or other extraneous matter. Large masses of those coins generally fail, therefore to give securely corresponding results; their weight consisting in part of impurities which water will discharge, equal to about one fourth of a grain on each dollar long in circulation, and some of their number being partially or wholly base. The effect of this may be estimated at one [illegible] dollar in two thousand of all those hitherto deposited at the Mint.

The question remains to be considered, at what rate the several coins examined may justly be made a legal tender.

In general it may be considered just to make foreign coins a legal tender at the rate of the fine metal they contain, estimated according to the standard and denominations of the national currency; and accordingly certain foreign coins have been made a legal tender in the United States at their supposed actual value which has been occasionally modified, conformably to the result of assays instituted for the purpose of effecting such corrections.

Conformably to this principle taken without limitation, the actual value of the several foreign coins specified in the tables, would determine their just rate as a legal tender and a reference thereto would satisfy the exigency. It is however apparent, that a system thus various and involved, would by reason of its inexpediency have the effect of being unjust. Some discrimination is therefore, to be adopted on considerations applicable in the case and tending to control the general principle by salutary restrictions. Among these restrictions are conceived to be the following:

That foreign gold coins, as heretofore, be made a legal tender only by weight. That no foreign gold coins be now made a legal tender, unless of standards which have become familiar to the community. That no foreign silver coins be made a legal tender, which may be expected to occur but rarely in circulation. That no foreign silver coins be made a legal tender, but such as in computation by tale assimilate readily with the denominations of the coins of the United States. That no foreign coins be made a legal tender at a value which may induce the exportation or destruction of our own in preference to foreign coins.

Within the above limitations, and in obedience to the Resolution of the Senate, I respectfully submit a selection from the gold and silver coins specified in the tables, which may it is believed, justly be made a legal tender and at the following rates severally viz: The gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, of their present standard, at the rate of 88 89/100 cents per pennyweight; the gold coins of France of their present standard, at the rate of 87 25/100 cents per pennyweight; The gold coins of Spain, Mexico and Columbia of their present standard, at the rate of 84 25/100 cents per pennyweight; The Milled dollars of Spain, Mexico, Central America and Peru, of their present standard, at the rate of 100 cents for a dollar, of which the weight shall not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains; and the parts of the Spanish dollar, at the rate of 50 cents for each half dollar, the weight of which shall not be less than eight pennyweights and thirteen and five seventh grains, and in proportion for the subordinate divisions thereof: Provided that the said parts and divisions of the Spanish dollar shall not be a legal tender at the above rate, for a greater amount than ten dollars in any one payment.

* See letter to
Genl Smith
Feb 10. 1827
page 86

On the principles adopted in this selection the ducat is excluded as a coin of rare occurrence in the United States and of a standard unknown in our currency. The silver coins of Central America are admitted, but not the gold, of which no specimens have been found for an assay. The gold coins of Columbia are admitted but not the silver of which the specimens thus far exhibited are of

uncommon low standard and weight. The gold and silver coins of Chile and La Plata are omitted; the gold coins of neither having been tested in any specimens of any recent date; and the dollars of both hitherto tried being inferior in weight to the minimum assumed for the dollars embraced in the selection. The Pistareens, and the silver coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, are excluded, presenting standards diverse from any hitherto recognized in our currency or values not well adapted to the denominations of the coins of the United States. The crowns and five franc pieces of France are also excluded: the first coined in 1793 to be issued, are now of rare occurrence, and their average weight, no longer sustained by new emissions has very sensibly diminished: those of the latest dates being below the weight assumed in the Acts making them a legal tender. Both the crown and the five franc piece are assimilated with difficulty to our national coinage. If however it be deemed expedient further to extend their currency, the French crown may justly be assumed at 109 cents, provided the weight thereof be not less than eighteen pennyweights and fourteen grains; and the five franc piece at 93 cents, provided the weight thereof be not less than sixteen pennyweights.

Of the silver coins thus proposed to be made a legal tender the following may be taken as the medium intrinsic value founded on an estimate of the proportion of the several dates of each denomination now circulating in the United States, with a correction of one base coin in two thousand of the whole circulation, viz:

Carolus Dollar	100	cents	1½	Mills
Carolus and Ferdinand Dollar	100	-	3	-
Ferdinand Dollar	100	-	4½	-
Half Dollar	49	-	4	-
Quarter Dollar	24	-	5	-
Eighth of Dollar	12	-	4	-
Sixteenth of Dollar	6	-	1½	-
Mexican Dollar	100	-	6	-
Central American Dollar	100	-	5⅓	-
Peruvian Dollar	100	-	8½	-
French Crown	109	-	4	-
Five Franc Piece	93	-	1½	-

It will be observed that all the abovementioned coins except the divisions of the dollar are of a higher medium value than the rate proposed to be assigned to them as a legal tender. This course has been generally pursued in the Acts of Congreſs making foreign coins a legal tender by tale. An inspection of the tables proves that it has not been too rigid. The value of the Spanish Dollar which constituted the maſs of the currency in 1793 was at that period about 100 cents 5 mills. It is now leſs than 100 cents; and within the circle of its influence, operates to expel the national coins of recent emiſsion or consign them to the crucible. The highest in value of the dollars now suggested as a legal tender, will in thirty years be reduced to 100 cents, by the ordinary effect of circulation.

The average loſs on a silver currency, it appears, is nearly four grains of silver from the dollar, or about one cent in value, in a period of fifty years. The loſs on gold coin, it may be incidentally remarked, appears by the most instructive ranges in the tables, those of the Guinea and Johannes, to be not leſs than two per cent within the same period. The divisions of the Dollar being auxiliaries to the general currency, by performing the lighter offices of coin are in more constant action, and lose proportionally more. The loſs on the Spanish Half Dollar on this account, it will be perceived, equals that of the Dollar: the Quarter loses in the same time about eight mills: the eighth five mills; and the sixteenth four mills.

The difficulty of sustaining the smaller denominations of a metalic currency at their nominal value suggests the expediency of protecting them under judicious limitations, by legislative favour. The principle now proposed, in relation to those coins, is the most satisfactory that has occurred after much reflection. It estimates them, by a fixed proportion, of seven dollars for six ounces, at a minute exceſs above their intrinsic value as bullion, according to the rigorous determination of that value now presented in the tables of 116 to cents per ounce. This gives for the value of 8 pennyweights and 13$\frac{5}{7}$ grains 49$\frac{757}{1000}$ cents. The difference between this and their nominal value is scarcely appreciable in a single coin of the subordinate denominations, and is leſs than *2½ cents on the amount proposed as the maximum of their legal tender.

* See letter to Genl Smith Feb. 10 1827 page 86.

The divisions of the Spanish dollar are performing a very useful service in our currency, and can not conveniently be dispensed with until more copious emiſsions of the smaller denominations of our national coins have been diffused through the United States.

In presenting the above modification of the foreign currency of the United States the suggestion is with deference submitted that all the varieties of the dollar now proposed to be admitted as a legal tender, appear to be at present an acceptable tender wherever they are known in the United States. They are received universally

it is believed, by the Banks, at the rate of the Spanish Dollar, as are the gold coins of the Spanish American States generally, at the rate, per pennyweight, of the gold coins of Spain. It may also be deserving of remark that while all those varieties of the Dollar, from their ready association with the denominations of the National coinage, without the sanction of a legal tender circulate freely by popular consent, the French crown and five Franc piece, though sustained by legal provisions, have been received but partially and reluctantly into our currency.

It appears neceſsary to recur for a moment to the subject of foreign gold coins generally. The premium on those coins, so frequently referred to renders it manifest that gold can not now be retained in circulation. It is apparent to casual observation that it forms no part of our ordinary currency.

By an Act of Congreſs of March 3. 1823, the legal tender of certain foreign gold coins which had before been general was restricted to payments on account of public lands. It appears from authentic sources, that the amount received in those coins under this special designation of their use, has borne no sensible proportion to the payments of the whole interval, and presents few evidences of their existence in the payments of the last year. The general proportion for the whole period, according to the communications received does not exceed one dollar in gold to one hundred dollars. The proportion within the last year, it is believed, does not exceed one dollar in gold to one thousand dollars, received in payments on account of public lands.

An inquiry, it is perceived, arises on the preceding facts, whether foreign gold coins may not justly be made a legal tender at a higher value than that heretofore and now aſsigned to them.

The value aſsigned to them is that of the gold coins of the United States when the foreign coin is of the same standard, and in proportion for inferior coins. This inquiry is therefore involved in the higher question of the expediency of changing the relation which gold bears to silver in the coins of the United States: a question of no trivial moment and in some of its aspects delicate: one which it is conceived was not intended by the resolution of the Senate to be presented on this occasion and on which therefore, I am restrained by respectful considerations from indulging in any discuſsion or obtruding an opinion

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Foreign Gold Coins

Foreign Gold Coins

			Average weight	Fine Gold in 24 Carats	Alloy in 24 Carats	Fine Gold in each p.ce of av. weight	Alloy in each piece of av. weight	Current value per dwt	Current value by tale	Actual value per dwt	Actual value by tale
			dwt grains	carats grains	carats grains	dwt grains	dwt grains	Cents	Dolls cents	Cents	Dolls Cts mil
Holland	Ducat	1776 to 1781	2.5.50	23.2¼	1¾	2.4.52	0.98	94	2.10	95 2/10	2.12.1
Great Britain	Sovereign	1820 to 1823	5.2.75	22.0	2.0	4.16.52	10.23	88 8/9	4.55	88 8/9	4.54.6
		1824	5.3		„	4.16.75	10.25		4.55	„	4.55.5
		of full weight 1825	5.3.27		„	4.17	10.27		4.55		4.56.6
	Half Sovereign	1817 to 1820	2.13.50		„	2.8.38	5.12		2.27		2.27.7
	Guinea	1775 to 1779	5.7		„	4.20.42	10.58		4.75		4.70.3
		1797	5.8.75		„	4.22.02	10.73		4.75		4.76.8
		of full weight	5.9.44		„	4.22.66	10.79		4.75		4.79.4
	Half Guinea	1780 to 1787	2.14.50		„	2.9.29	5.21		2.37½		2.31.5
	Third of Guinea	1795	1.18.50		„	1.14.96	3.54		1.58		1.57.4
Portugal	Double Johannes	1732	18.9	21.3⅞	2.0⅛	16.19.68	1.13.32		16.25	88 76/100	16.31
	Johannes or Half Joe	1787 to 1800	9.4.70		„	8.10.02	18.68		8.20		8.16.2
		1801 to 1810	9.5.50		„	8.10.80	18.70		8.20		8.19.4
		1811 to 1816	9.6		„	8.11.21	18.79		8.20		8.21
France	Louis d'Or	1785 to 1787	4.20.25	21.2½	2.1½	4.8.75	11.50	87¾	4.25	87 37/100	4.23.2
	Double Louis d'Or	1792	9.19		„	9.19.75	23.25		8.50		8.55.5
	Napoleon, 20 Francs	1806 to 1813	4.3		„	3.17.20	9.80		3.60		3.60.4
	40 Francs	1810	8.7		„	7.11.31	19.69		7.25		7.24.4
	Louis XVIII 20 Francs	1815 to 1820	4.3		„	3.17.20	9.80		3.60		3.60.4
	20 Francs	1821 to 1824	4.3.25		„	3.17.43	9.82		3.60		3.61.3
	Charles X 20 Francs	1825	4.3.25		„	3.17.43	9.82		3.60		3.61.3
	40 Francs	1825	8.7		„	7.11.31	19.69		7.25		7.24.4
Spain	Doubloon	1817 to 1819	17.8.25	20.3 7/16	3.0 9/16	15.1.78	2.6.47	84	14.62	84 28/100	14.61.7
	Half Doubloon	1816	8.16.50		„	7.13.21	1.3.29		7.31		7.32.1
	Quarter Doubloon	1807	4.6.75		„	3.17.30	13.45		3.65		3.60.8
	Eighth of Doubloon	1818	2.3.50		„	1.20.80	6.70		1.82		1.80.9
Mexico	Doubloon	1822	17.8.25	20.3 7/16	3.0 9/16	15.1.78	2.6.47	84	14.62	84 28/100	14.61.7
		1823 to 1824	17.8.75		„	15.2.21	2.6.54		14.62		14.63.4
		1825	17.9		„	15.2.43	2.6.57		14.62		14.64.3
	Half Doubloon	1825	8.16.50		„	7.13.22	1.3.28		7.31		7.32.2
	Eighth of Doubloon	1825	2.4.50		„	1.21.63	6.87		1.82		1.84.3
Central America	No Specimens obtained										
Colombia	Doubloon	1823 to 1824	17.8.75	20.3⅜	3.0⅝	15.1.94	2.6.81		14.62	84 22/100	14.62.4
		1825	17.9		„	15.2.16	2.6.84		14.62		14.63.2
	Half Doubloon	1825	8.16.50		„	7.13.09	1.3.41		7.31		7.31.7
	Eighth of Doubloon	1824	2.4.25		„	1.21.38	6.87		1.82		1.83.3
Peru	No Specimens obtained										
Chili	Doubloon	1818	17.8	20.3 7/16	3.0 9/16	15.1.56	2.6.44		14.62	84 28/100	14.60.7
La Plata	Doubloon	1813	17.8		„	15.1.56	2.6.44		14.62		14.60.7
Brazil	Johannes	1822	9.4	21.3⅞	2.0⅛	8.9.38	18.62	88 8/9	8.20	88 76/100	8.13.6
	Piece of 4000 Reis	1813	5.3.50		„	4.17.05	10.45	„	4.55		4.56.7

Foreign Silver Coins.

Foreign Silver Coins.

			Average weight	Fine Silver in 12 Ounces	Alloy in 12 Ounces	Fine Silver in each piece of average weight	Alloy in each piece of average weight	Current value by law	Actual value per ounce	Actual value by table
			dwt grains	Ozs dwt grs	Ozs dwt grs	dwt grains	dwt grains	Cents mil	Cents mills	Cents mills
Great Britain	Crown	before 1816	19-8.5	11. 2.0	18.0	17. 21.7	1. 10.8	115.	119.6	115.
	Half Crown		9-16	"	"	8. 22.6	17.4	57.5		57.8
	Shilling		3-20.5	"	"	3. 13.6	6.9	23	"	23.
	Sixpence		1-22	"	"	1. 18.5	3.5	11.5	"	11.5
	Crown	1816 a 1820	18-4	"	"	16. 19.3	1. 8.7	115.		108.6
	Half Crown	1816 a 1820	9-1.3	"	"	8. 9	16.3	57.5		54.1
	Shilling	1820	3-15	"	"	3. 8.5	6.5	23.	"	21.7
	Sixpence	1817	1-18.5	"	"	1. 15.3	3.2	11.5	"	10.6
Portugal	Crusado of 480 Reis	1816	9-3	10. 15.12	1-4-12	8. 4.6	22.4	50	116.1	53
France	Crown	1770 a 1780	18-14	10. 18.12	1-1-12	16. 22	1. 16	109.	117.7	109.3
		1781 a 1790	18-14.5	"	"	16. 22.5	1. 16	109.	"	109.4
		1790 a 1793	18-16	"	"	17. 0	1. 16	109.		109.8
	Half Crown	1770 a 1790	9-4	"	"	8. 8.3	19.7	50		54
		1790 a 1792	9-7.5	"	"	8. 11.5	20	50.	"	54.8
	Napoleon, five francs	1806 a 1814	16-0	10. 16	1.4.0	14. 9.6	1. 14.4	93.3	116.4	93.1
	Louis five francs	1815 a 1820	16-0.5	"	"	14. 10	1. 14.5	93.3	"	93.2
		1821 a 1824	16-0.5	"	"	14. 10	1. 14.5	93.3		93.2
	two francs	1817	6-10	"	"	5. 18.6	15.4	37		37.3
	one franc	1822	3-5	"	"	2. 21.3	7.7	18.5		18.7
Spain	Dollar Pillar	1765 a 1771	17-7	10. 18.12	1-1-12	15. 17.8	1. 13.2	100.	117.7	101.8
	Carolus III	1772 a 1780	17-4.5	10. 15.6	1-4-18	15. 10	1. 18.5	100.	115.9	99.6
	Carolus III	1781 a 1788	17-5.3	10. 15.12	1-4-12	16. 11.1	1. 18.2	100.	116.1	99.9
	Carolus IV	1789 a 1800	17-6.1	"	"	15. 11.8	1. 18.3	100	"	100.1
	Carolus IV	1801 a 1808	17-7	"	"	15. 12.6	1. 18.4	100	"	100.3
	Ferdinand	1809 a 1820	17-7.5	"	"	15. 13.1	1. 18.4	100		100.4
	Ferdinand	1821 a 1823	17-7.7	"	"	15. 13.3	1. 18.4	100	"	100.5
	Ferdinand	1824	17-8	"	"	15. 13.5	1. 18.5	100	"	100.6
	Half Dollar Carolus III	1772 a 1788	8-10	10. 15.12	1-4-12	7. 13.4	20.6	50	116.1	48.8
	Carolus IV	1789 a 1808	8-12	"	"	7. 15.2	20.8	50.	"	49.3
	Ferdinand	1809 a 1818	8-14	"	"	7. 17	21	50		49.5¾
	Quarter Dollar Pillar	1765 a 1771	4-2.7	10. 18.12	1-1-12	3. 17.9	8.8	25.	117.7	24.2
	Carolus III	1772 a 1778	4-3.5	10. 15.12	1-4-12	3. 17.3	10.2	25	116.1	24.
	Carolus IV	1789 a 1808	4-5	"	"	3. 18.7	10.3	25	"	24.4
	Ferdinand	1809 a 1820	4-5.7	"	"	3. 19.3	10.4	25		24.6
	Ferdinand	1821	4-6.5	"	"	3. 20	10.5	25	"	24.8

Foreign Silver Coins

			Average weight	Fine silver in 12 Ounces	Alloy in 12 Ounces	Fine silver in each piece of average weight	Alloy in each piece of average weight	Current value by tale	Actual value per ounce	Actual value by tale
			dwt. grains	Oz. dwt. grs	Oz. dwt. grs	dwt. grains	dwt. grains	Cents. mills	Cents. mills	Cents. mills
Spain	Eighth of Dollar Pillar	1751 a 1771	2. 0.5	10. 18. 12	1. 1. 12	1. 20	4.5	12 5	117. 1	11. 8
	Carolus III	1772 a 1788	2. 1.7	10. 15. 6	1. 4. 18	1. 20.6	5.1	12 5	115. 9	12 0
	Carolus IV	1789 a 1808	2. 2.5	10. 15. 12	1. 4. 12	1. 21.3	5.2	12 5	116. 1	12. 2
	Ferdinand	1809 a 1819	2. 3.5			1. 22.2	5.3	12 5		12. 4
	Ferdinand 1st	1820	2. 4.			1. 22.7	5.3	12 5		12. 5
	Sixteenth of Dollar Pillar	1760 a 1771	22.5	10. 18. 12	1. 1. 12	20.5	2.0	6 2½	117. 7	5. 5
	Carolus III	1772 a 1788	1. 0.	10. 15. 12	1. 4. 12	21.5	2.5	6 2½	116. 1	5. 8
	Carolus IV	1789 a 1808	1. 0.7			22.2	2.5	6 2½		6. 0
	Ferdinand	1809 a 1819	1. 1.5			22.9	2.6	6 2½		6. 2
	Ferdinand	1820	1. 1.7			23.1	2.6	6 2½		6. 2
	Cross Pistareens not milled	1716 a 1729	3. 3.7	9. 18. 0	2. 2. 0	2. 14.5	13.2	17	106. 7	16. 8
	Cross Pistareens milled	1730 a 1750	3. 12.3			2. 22.4	14.9	17		18. 9
		1750 a 1771	3. 14.			2. 22.9	15.1	17		19. 0
	Head Pistareens Carolus III	1772 a 1788	3. 14.5	9. 15. 0	2. 5. 0	2. 22.3	16.2	20	105. 0	18. 9
	Carolus IV	1789 a 1808	3. 16.			2. 23.5	16.5	20		19. 2
	Ferdinand	1809 a 1819	3. 18.			3. 1.1	16.9	20		19. 6
	Ferdinand	1820 a 1824	3. 19.5			3. 2.3	17.2	20		20. 0
	Cross Half Pistareens	1750 a 1771	1. 14.8	9. 18. 0	2. 2. 0	1. 8	6.8	8. 5	106. 7	8. 6
	Head Half Pistareens	1772 a 1800	1. 17.4	9. 15. 0	2. 5. 0	1. 9.6	7.8	10	105. 0	9. 0
Mexico	Dollar	1822 a 1824	17. 8.3	10. 15. 12	1. 4. 12	15. 13.8	1. 18.5	100	116. 1	100. 6
		1825 a 1826	17. 8.5			15. 14	1. 18.5	100		100. 7
Central America	Dollar	1824 a 1825	17. 8.2	10. 15. 12	1. 4. 12	15. 13.7	1. 18.5	100		100. 6
Colombia	Dollar	1819 a 1820	15. 11.	9. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	11. 14.3	3. 20.7	75	97. 0	75. 0
Peru	Dollar	1822 a 1824	17. 8.	10. 15. 12	1. 4. 12	15. 13.5	1. 18.5	100	116. 1	100. 6
		1825 a 1826	17. 8.2			15. 13.7	1. 18.5	100		100. 6
Chile	Dollar	1822 a 1825	17. 5.6			15. 11.4	1. 18.2	100		100. 0
La Plata	Dollar	1813 a 1815	17. 5.5			15. 11.3	1. 18.2	100		100. 0
Brazil	Piece of 960 Reis (Dollar restamped)	1822	17. 8.	10. 16. 12	1. 4. 12	15. 13.5	1. 18.5	100		100. 6
	Piece of 640 Reis	1824	11. 14.	10. 16. 12	1. 4. 12	10. 9.6	1. 4.4	65		67. 2

Saml Moore

Decr 27. 1826

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 12. 1827

The annual Report on the operations of the Mint is herewith respectfully transmitted, in duplicate according to former usage and addressed, as heretofore, to the President of the United States.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 1. 1827

I have now the honour respectfully to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted, it appears that the coinage effected within the year has amounted to $2,110,679.25, consisting of 5,774,434 pieces of coin viz

Of Gold	18,829	pieces making $	92,245.00
Of Silver	4,004,180	" "	2,002,090.00
Of Copper	1,751,425	" "	16,345.25
	5,774,434	" "	$2,110,679.25

The amount of gold deposits has been less than that of the year 1825 by about $64,000: a result attributable probably to the higher premium on gold in bullion and in every description of coin which has distinguished the last year. This premium has varied from 4 to 6 per cent on gold coins of the United States France and Portugal; while the gold coins of Great Britain have been in demand by sale at the rate of $4.85 to $4.95 for the sovereign, being about 8 per cent advance on the actual value thereof and the Doubloons of Spain at $15.50 to $16 being from 6 to nearly 10 per cent on their actual value according to the standard and denomination of the coins of the United States. The diminished coinage of gold is therefore the less to be regretted, since under existing circumstances it cannot when coined be retained in circulation.

Of the gold bullion deposited within the last year the proportion received from North Carolina may be stated at nearly $20,000: that from Mexico, South America and the West Indies at $55,000, and that from Africa at $6000: leaving about $11,000 derived from sources not ascertained. The amount received from North Carolina, it may be satisfactory to mention, has exceeded by about $3000, that of the year 1825 and by nearly $9000 that of any previous year.

The value of the silver bullion received for coinage within the last year has been nearly $2,500,000, of which the proportion deposited by the Bank of the United States has exceeded $1,600,000.

A wish to expedite the issues from the Mint conformably to this copious supply of silver of which the pressure has been unexampled during the last six months has induced the coinage exclusively of half dollars, that of the smaller denominations being suspended throughout the year.

The subject of small silver coins has nevertheless attracted during this period particular attention with a view to ascertain the actual necessities of the currency in relation thereto. The result has been a strong persuasion that a deficiency of these is felt in any embarrassing degree chiefly in districts where the larger coins are not abundant. It is almost superfluous to observe that the smaller divisions of silver coin can be retained in circulation at their appropriate value only as part of a metallic currency, or a currency effectively sustained on a specie basis. The power of the Mint it is believed therefore has been exerted hitherto most usefully for the public good on emissions of a denomination more acceptable to depositors of bullion as involving less delay, leaving the circulation of smaller coins to be supplied by the accustomed fractions of the Spanish dollar, aided by occasional issues from the Mint during the relaxed demand for coinage which has generally occurred heretofore at some period of the year.

Arrangements have however been commenced and are in train to be early accomplished for devoting to the emission of the smaller denominations of our silver coin every desirable attention without injuriously retarding the more productive operations of the Mint. By this procedure should the supply of bullion remain undiminished which many indications render probable, it is anticipated that at a period not far remote the fractions of the Spanish dollar may be dispensed with in circulation if that measure should then be desirable. In the mean time large emissions of our heavier coinage will have been diffused through the community constituting an efficient basis of the national currency.

The coinage of Half Dollars in preference generally to that of the Dollar was adopted in 1805 on a suggestion it is understood from a source entitled to the highest respect, that this form of silver coin would impose a beneficial restraint on its exit from the country. The effect it is believed has justified this preference, and offers still an adequate motive for adhering to it.

The utility of the copper coins of the United States as an auxiliary in ordinary circulation, appears to be more extensively acknowledged than heretofore. They are now called for in districts where popular fancy had until lately rejected them. The facility afforded by their transportation at the expense and risk of the Government to all parts of the United States within the range of ordinary means, contributes essentially to their diffusion.

On comparing the present report with those of former periods it is perceived that the coinage effected within the last year has exceeded by $250,000 that of any previous year since the establishment of the Mint.

I have the honour to be

very respectfully

Your obed. Servt.

Saml Moore

The President
of the United States

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st Jany to the 31st December 1826.

	Number of Pieces				Half Dollars	Amt in Dol & Cts	Total Dollars	Cts
Silver Coins		Quarter ending	31 March		690000	345,000		
		ditto	30 June		760,400	380,200		
		ditto	30 Sepr		1,251,000	625,500		
		ditto	31 Decr		1,302,780	651,390		
	4,004,180	Pieces of Silver Coins			4,004,180		2,002,090	
		Total amt of Silver Coins						
				Quarter Eagles	Half Eagles			
Gold Coins		Quarter ending	31st March	760	4,212	22,960		
		ditto	30 June		4,958	24,790		
		ditto	30 Sepr		5,542	27,710		
		ditto	31 Decr		3357	16,785		
	18,829	Pieces of Gold Coins		760	18,069			
		Total Amt of Gold Coins					92245	
				Half Cents	Cents			
Copper Coins		Quarter ending	30th June		156625	1566.25		
		Quarter	31st Decr	234000	1360800	14778		
	1,751,425	Pieces of Copper Coins		234000	1,517425			
		Total Amt of Copr Coins					16344.25	
Number	5774434	of all the Coins = Amount in Dollars					2110679.25	

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad. 30th Decr 1826
Signed James Rush

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany. 22d 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Five thousand Five Hundred and thirty one Dollars, and seventy three cents, for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint, wages of labourers &c.

$5,531.73

I am with much respect
Your very obed Servt
Saml Moore

Recd on this application $5000.

Mint of the United States
Philada Feb. 10. 1827

Sir

On perusing the report on foreign coins sent through your attention last evening a small error is observed resulting from my own inadvertence. In my first draft of the report the maximum of the legal of the parts of the Spanish dollar at the new value assigned to them was limited to five dollars the extreme deviation of the nominal from the actual value on this amount would be "less than *2½ cents," as stated in the third paragraph of the fifteenth page. I afterwards substituted ten dollars as the maximum and inadvertently, it appears, omitted to make a corresponding correction in the paragraph alluded to. The extreme deviation in this case should have been stated as "less than 5 cents". The error may be of little moment but it seemed to me proper that you should be aware of it in the event of any legislation being contemplated relative to those coins.

*See page 74 of this volume.

I am with great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Samuel Smith
Chairman Com. Finance
Senate U. States

Mint of the United States
Philada March 29. 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand four Hundred dollars being the amount due for Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following statement

Samuel Moore	Director	at $2000 pr ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	1200 " "	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500 " "	375
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500 " "	375
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500 " "	375
William Kneass	Engraver	1200 " "	300
Geo. Ehrenzeller	Treasurer Clerk	700 " "	175
			$2400.

I am with much respect
Your very obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada April 16. 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrants in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint as follows.

One for five thousand dollars for the incidental and contingent expences and repairs of the Mint, Wages of Labourers &c and another for four thousand and eighteen dollars and eighty six cents being the balance of the Profit and loss account on the 31st of December last and is meant to cover the wastage on Gold and silver to that time

I am with much respect
Your very obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Dolls 5000 for expences
4018.86 – wastage

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 4 1827

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Ten thousand five hundred dollars, for the purpose of discharging the amount of a quantity of Copper planchets for the coinage of cents.

A part of this amount is for an order executed by Messrs William Harrold & Son of Birmingham, a representative of which house being present, payment will, by agreement, be made here at the current exchange. The remainder is executed by Mr. Bolton payable as usual in England. In relation to this, unless otherwise instructed, I shall still consider it as meeting the approbation of the Department, to remit in drafts of the Bank of the United States, or in such other drafts as the Cashier of that Institution shall recommend.

With great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Sir

Mint of the U States, Philad June 16. 1827

You are requested to furnish the Mint with a supply of files of the following descriptions, viz.

12 doz. 14 inch files		cut according to sample	point not less than 3/4 inch
1 doz. 14	" "	smooth cut	" "
½ doz. 10	" "	of the smoothest cut for fine work	" "
12 doz. 13	" safe edge files	cut according to sample	point according to sample
1 doz. 13	" " "	smooth cut	" "
½ doz. 10	" " "	of the smoothest cut for fine work	" "
6 doz. 13	" half round files	cut according to sample	point 3/4 inch
1 doz. 13	" " "	smooth cut	" "
½ doz. 10	" " "	of the smoothest cut for fine work	" "
2 doz. 12	three square files	cut according to sample	———
½ doz. 10	" " "	of the smoothest cut for fine work	———

The above order, it is expected, will be executed of the best [illegible] Steel; and it is to be noted, that the 14 inch files are to be, in thickness, equal to the sample of the safe edge file.

William Harrold Esqr.

Very respectfully &c Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada June 20th. 1827

Sir

Your favour of the 23d April came duly to hand, and the two Invoices of copper planchets referred to therein have since arrived, the first, in unsullied condition, by the Ann, early in this Month, and the second, very recently, by the Telegraph. This ship it appears is freighted to a considerable extent with Salt. Possibly however sufficient quantities of dry goods may have been interposed to prevent injury, but the copper not being yet reached I can say nothing as to its condition. Trusting, nevertheless, that all will be right, I avail myself of the Packet sailing to day to forward the first of a Set of Exchange of the Bank of the U States for £ 1400 Sterling, which please place to credit on account.

I have to remark that two or three of the casks by the Ann, arrived in deranged order. One with the head out, and another with a head apparently put in in Liverpool, considerably within its proper place, and suggesting the idea that some of the contents were lost. Whether or not there has been any loss will be known when we are favoured with specific Invoices, and the fact if ascertained will be communicated hereafter.

I recd. yesterday your favour of the 7th May informing of the execution of a farther supply of 9 Tons 16 cwt. of Copper planchets, in completion of the order for 20 Tons. On the receipt thereof, with the necessary Invoices, the balance will be promptly remitted. No farther addition to our supply of planchets is at present desirable.

— first by [illegible] —

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
Saml Moore

Matthew R. Bolton Esqr.
Soho Mint
Near Birmingham
England

Mint of the United States
Philada June 22d 1827

Sir

Your favour of the 20th came to hand this day. I thank you for having thus directly and promptly responded on explanation on the point to which it refers, and communicate with pleasure, in reply, the circumstances under which payment of the certificate mentioned, is deferred, so much beyond your former experience.

The Law requires that deposits be coined and paid in the order in which they are received, and the custom of the Mint conforms to this regulation. In former instances of your transactions with this Institution, the deposits you were interested in were doubtless made when the Mint was not pressed with heavy previous obligations, and they could be reached in their order after a short interval. The deposits of bullion recd. for coinage have however increased very much within the last year, and thus far in the present year they have exceeded those of the last. There has been no relaxation of coinage: on the contrary the amount daily executed far exceeds that of former periods, and is now more than commensurate with any average of supply which, hitherto, we could be justified in anticipating or providing for. But the deposites recd. within a short period of time, especially in March April and May, have been very large, producing an unexampled accumulation in our vaults. The deposit specified, in certificate No. 2002, was made on the 8th. instant; within the preceding month the amount of bullion recd. was nearly $500.000, and the amount remaining uncoined on that day exceeded $940000. The amount still to be coined before this certificate can be discharged is about $830.000. We can therefore indicate no earlier period for payment, than that before mentioned. On Saturday the 29th. of Sepr. I confidently hope it will be reached. Unexpected casualties may produce the farther delay of a day or two, and the possibility of this is therefore noted.

Depositors rarely fail to enquire at what time their deposites will be coined, and information in this respect, as nearly as may be, is frankly communicated, as also the option which the practice of many of the Banks affords of present payment, at a deduction of one half per cent from the value of the certificate. The Bank of the U. States, and Branches it is presumed, uniformly accept the transfer of Mint certificates, at the above deduction, hitherto disregarding, I believe, the interval to elapse before their value can be realised.

The Law establishing the Mint permits prompt payment for bullion to be made, at the mutual option of the depositor and the Director of the Mint, out of means to be furnished by the Treasury of the U. States when convenient, at a deduction of one half per cent, which was contemplated as an equivalent for the delay of coinage. This provision, the execution of which must depend on variable contingencies, has never, except at a very early period of the Establishment, been resorted to; the constant accommodation, on equal terms, and with greater facilities, afforded at all times by some of the Banks, having superseded its utility.

J. Delafield Esqr.
Cashier Phenix Bank
New York

Yours very respectfully
Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. June 29. 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount due for Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th. Inst. agreeably to the following statement viz.

Samuel Moore Director	at $2000 per ann		$500.00
James Rush, Treasurer	1200	"	300.–
Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner	1500	"	375.–
Joseph Richardson, Assayer	1500	"	375.–
Joseph Cloud, Melter & Refiner	1500	"	375.–
William Kneass, Engraver	1200	"	300.–
George Ehrenzeller, Treasr. Clerk	700	"	175.–
			$2400.–

I am with much respect

Your obed. Servt.

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Saml. Moore

Sir

July 3d. 1827

Tomorrow being the 4th of July the operations of the Mint will be as heretofore suspended on that day, in order that the hands may participate in the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. Of this please to apprise them on their departure this afternoon

To the Chief Coiner
of the Mint }

Yours &c
Saml. Moore

Mint of the U. States
Philada. July 18. 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrants in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, viz, one for five thousand dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, wages of labourers &c and one for six thousand dollars for the purpose of discharging the balance of the amt. of copper imported for the coinage of cents.

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury }

Very respectfully &c
Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 27th 1827

Sir

By the arrival of the Lancaster we were a few days since put in possession of 56 casks of copper planchets the residue of my order of 20 Tons. The manner of packing adopted in relation to the planchets of this order and the care evinced in selecting a proper locality on ship board have preserved them in a very satisfactory condition.

My letter of the 20th ulto. covering the first of a set of exchange of the U.S. Bank for £ 1400 of which the second is herewith transmitted ~~&c~~ I hope will have safely arrived. I now forward the first of set for £ 1270 which when realized please place to our credit. This will cover it is presumed the balance of account.

It is not in contemplation to add immediately to our supply of copper planchets. When the proper occasion arises I shall feel pleasure in addressing myself to you on the subject.

1st By Packet from N York
2d By the Algonquin Aug 20th

Very respectfully
Your ob.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Mathew Robinson Bolton Esq.r
Soho, near Birmingham
England &c

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Aug 15. 1827

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the rec.t a few days since, through your hands, of a letter from Mr Everett, our Minister at Madrid, under date of Jany 30th accompanied by a copy in Brass of the "Mark of Castile" - the standard weight by which the coinage of the Spanish Mint is regulated. The possession of this weight had become more specially desirable for the determination of some of the questions referred to the Director of the Mint, under a resolution of Senate of May 10th 1826, relative to the foreign coins circulating in the United States, on which I had the honour to report last winter. Although received too late to be available for the purpose which suggested my request to Mr Everett to procure for the Mint a copy of the weight in question, it is otherwise acceptable and will be useful.

The attention of Mr Everett to accomplish my request, and the precision with which, as his communication evinces, he has determined the equality of the copy with the original, claim my acknowledgements. Permit me therefore respectfully to ask that the enclosed letter may be forwarded to him, at any opportune moment, under the protection of your name.

I embrace with much pleasure the occasion presented to subscribe myself

With great Respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon.l H. Clay
Secretary of State

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Aug.t 15th 1827

Sir

Through the Department of State I rec.d a few days since, your very acceptable favour of the 30th Jany accompanying the Mark weight forwarded from Gibraltar by the attention of Lieut. A. Slidell of the U.S. Navy. That mentioned as committed to the care of Mr Patrullo has not yet arrived. Mr S. informs me that on his way to Gibraltar he fell into the hands of Robbers, from whom he had the address to rescue the weight in question, but was obliged to satisfy them by an exposure of it that it possessed little value for them. I have no reason to imagine that any injury resulted from this incident: when the other weight is received this point will of course be ascertained.

I expect very soon to receive from Mr Gallatin a copy of the British Standard Troy pound, and from Mr Poinsett a copy of the Mark weight used in the Mint of Mexico. When these are in possession I shall be able it is presumed to decide satisfactorily the question of the weight of the "Mark of Castile" in Troy Grains, a subject curiously involved and unsettled. Kelly in the first Edition of his Cambist makes it 3557. In that of 1821 it is stated at 3550½, which agrees very nearly with the authority quoted by you. This result was derived from an examination of the weights transmitted under direction of Lord Castlereagh, in 1818, from Madrid, Barcelona, Carthagena and Malaga. Those transmitted, at the same period, from Cadiz, Alicant Corunna and Valencia, would give nearly 3554¾ a mean of the whole would be about 3552⅔. This approaches near to the determination of Mr Torres in an intelligent Treatise on Coins Weights and Measures published here in 1816. He assumes the Mark at 3553, conformably no doubt to the received estimates in the Mints of Spanish America, with which he must have been intimately acquainted. In a set of Tables which I had occasion lately to calculate for reducing Troy pounds and Spanish Marks to each other I have taken 3552 grains for the weight of the Spanish Mark.

Accept, Sir, my cordial thanks for your attention to my request on this occasion, and for the precision with which the equality of the copies with the original Standard, has been determined, and satisfied, beyond all doubt. This will be transmitted through the care of the Secretary of State, to whom I have expressed my desire to make to you this acknowledgement.

I am with great respect
Your Obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. A. H. Everett
Minister of the U. States
Madrid

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 18. 1827

Dear Sir

Having recently learned that you will probably remain in London for sometime after this may be expected to reach you I take the occasion to ask your attention to a subject on which I should much earlier have written had I believed that your return would have been thus postponed.

The construction of nice Scale beams, my scales and weights complete, for the use of Banks, and other institutions requiring accurate instruments, would probably afford an emolument not unworthy of regard should you incline to devote thereto a portion of your Services. We have no artist it appears in this City who executes them in a satisfactory manner.

My friend Mr. Saml. I. Fisher was desired to procure two sets for the Mint, one to sustain a load of twenty pounds, the other to weigh from an ounce down to a minute portion of a grain. Finding them higher in price than had been anticipated, he declined the purchase giving as a further reason for this decision that you would be able to construct such as I designated after your return, which he then supposed would soon occur. I wish it may suit your views to supply this desideratum

of the Mechanic Arts among us after profiting by an inspection of the most perfect specimens which the Mechanical skill of London can furnish. If however it is probable that your attention will be otherwise occupied on your return, I shall feel obliged by any information you may be enabled then to give me, that will facilitate the obtaining by order the articles required of a character entitled to perfect reliance. Mr. Fisher mentioned R. Vandome & Co. as ranking high in this department of Mechanism.

Our latest dates from Mr. Fisher are Paris June 13th. We suppose he is now at sea on his return.

With respect & Esteem
Yours &c
Saml. Moore

Josiah Lukens Esqr.
Care of Wm. Vaughan Esqr.
London

Mint of the United States
Philada. Aug. 18th 1827

Sir

The quality of the steel mentioned in yours of February 12th, of which a bundle weighing 235 lb. was received a few days thereafter, as acknowledged in mine of the 28th Feby., has been tested by application to various purposes but only recently to that of dies for coinage. It has not therefore been in my power to inform you of the result at an earlier date, as I anticipated at the time I last wrote you.

The Chief Coiner informs me that this specimen has proved to be very good for for many of the uses of the Mint, in which the consumption of the Article is less extensive; of its fitness for our dies compared with the cast steel usually employed for that purpose, he is less confident, but defers pronouncing definitively on this point without further trials.

When we shall need a further supply of this article I will have the pleasure to apprise you of it. In the mean time, the price charged in a memorandum annexed to your letter, viz. 235 lbs @ 25 cents = $58.75, will be paid to your order when applied for.

Godfried Böker Esqr.
New York

Respectfully Yours
Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sepr. 15th. 1827

Sir

Your very acceptable packet containing the copy of the British Standard Troy pound requested in my letter of June 28th. 1826, with the papers relative thereto, viz, a certificate from Captain Henry Kater of June 30th. 1827, and one from yourself in your official character, of July 24th, 1827, each bearing the seal of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain, was received through the Bearer of Despatches Mr. Cuchwal on the 6th. instant.

The delay which has occurred in relation to this object is most amply compensated by its successful accomplishment in a manner which leaves nothing farther to be desired. The attention generously devoted by Captain Kater to determine and certify the conformity of the copy with the original is considered a felicity of peculiar value. His reputation for science and admirable precision of method so signally illustrated in the transactions relative to the standard weights and measures of Great Britain is familiar here. Of all the testimonials which could have been associated with your official certificate, to attest the authenticity of this copy, none would be deemed more appropriate and satisfactory than the sanction of his name.

The casket containing the weight remains sealed. In a few days the President of the United States now at his family seat is expected in Philada. on his return to Washington, and the transaction appears to me of so much public moment that it is proper to embrace the occasion of opening it in his presence. A proper voucher of this fact will give a higher value to the whole work.

Under the Law of 1792 establishing the Mint, the Troy pound and its divisions are of course taken as the basis of our national coinage, but there exists here no evidence of an authenticated character to show from whence the weights actually employed were derived nor any authorized standard of comparison by which they can be adjusted. From various collateral tests and proofs it is presumed that they are to no important extent in error, but the subject has occasioned me no small solicitude. The germ of a more accurate system is now happily formed which by the wisdom of Congress may easily be expanded into important fruits.

Do me the favour to inform me in what manner the Parliamentary Troy Pound is preserved. When there is occasion to use it under what precautions is this done. Is it for instance ever touched with the uncovered hand.

Accompanying your official certificate is an explanatory letter marked private the details of which are interesting and in some particulars give additional point to the more formal documents. Will you allow me to class it among the vouchers.

I am with great respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. Albert Gallatin
Minister of the U. States
London

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sepr. 28th. 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount due for salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th. Sepr. instant, agreeably to the following statement viz

Samuel Moore,	Director	at $2000	per ann.	$ 500.
James Rush,	Treasurer	1200	" "	300.
Adam Eckfeldt,	Chief Coiner	1500	" "	375
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	" "	375
Joseph Cloud,	Melter & Refiner	1500	" "	375
William Kneass,	Engraver	1200	" "	300
George Ehrenzeller,	Treasurer's Clerk	700	" "	175
				$ 2400

I am with great respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philada 13th. October 1827

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Five Thousand Dollars for the incidental & contingent expenses of the Mint, wages of Labourers &c

I am with much respect
Your obedt Servt

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the
Treasurer

Saml Moore

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for 1828

Salaries of the Officers and Clerk		
The Director	2,000	
The Treasurer	1,2[illegible]0	
The Chief Coiner	1,500	
The Assayer	1,500	
The Melter and Refiner	1,500	
The Engraver	1,200	
The Treasurer's Clerk	700	9,600
Compensation of Assistants and Labourers		
For compensation of Assistants in the several departments of the Mint, for extra Clerk hire and for the wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment		9,500
Incidental and contingent expenses		
For Machinery, repairs of furnaces & machinery, repairs of buildings, carpenters, blacksmiths & millwrights work, rents and taxes	2,300	
For Iron, Steel, Lead, castings, Nitre & Sulphuric Acid, Potash, copper for alloy, Tallow, Oil &c	600	
For wood and coal for the Steam Engine & Furnaces	1,900	
For Stationary and Fuel for the different Offices	230	
For Melting pots, crucibles and Ironmongery	500	
For wastage on coining Gold and Silver	5600	
For the occasional employment of an assistant Engraver	600	11,730
	Dolls.	30,830

Mint of the United States
Philada Octr 20. 1827

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Octr 20. 1827

Sir

I have the honour herewith to forward an Estimate of the Expenditures of the Mint Establishment for the year 1828 and am

With great respect

Your obedt Servt

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of Treasury

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 18. 1827

Sir

You are requested to supply the Mint as soon as may be conveniently practicable with the following quantities of cast steel of the descriptions severally specified. viz

200	pounds	in bars		2½	inches	square
200	do.	"	"	2	do.	do
300	do.	"	"	1⅝	do	do
200	do.	"	"	1½	do.	do.
200	do	"	"	1	do.	do
100	do.	"		3/4	do.	do.
100	do.	"		1/2	do.	do

The bars to be of the ordinary length and you will please take care that they be of cast steel of the first quality

Yours respectfully

William Harold Esqr

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 22d 1827

Sir

In the Statement transmitted to Congreſs at the last Seſsion, of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th Sepr 1826, two items are observed which I beg leave to bring to your notice.

Among the Imports is enumerated, page 14, Copper imported, from various sources, for the use of the Mint, amounting to $72,926; and among the exports is specified, page 178, Copper which had been imported for the use of the Mint amounting to $3983. In the former of these there is a material error, and the latter, if correct presents a very unexpected fact.

The amount of Copper imported for the Mint within the year mentioned, was $19,870.92, the whole of which was received at the Port of Philadelphia directly from Liverpool, and consisted of Planchets for our Copper Coinage. The importations of Copper for the use of the Mint, for many years past, have been exclusively for the same purpose.

No part of the Copper thus imported, is iſsued from the Mint except in Coins, a form under which there would seem to be no adequate motive for its exportation. It does not appear probable indeed, that the above item has such a transaction for its basis, but in this I may be mistaken. The export, however, if it has been rightly designated as being of Copper which had been imported for the use of the Mint, must have consisted of our Copper Coins.

The records of the Custom House here, are correct as to the amount of Copper imported for the Mint within the above year, and exhibit, it appears, no entry of an export of Copper under the designation referred to. Whatever, therefore, of error exists on these points, it is probable, has originated in returns from other Ports.

Please to excuse my recurring to this subject at so late a moment. The Statements came into my poſseſsion only very recently.

With great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 28. 1827

Sir

Be pleased to iſsue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount due for Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th instant agreeably to the following Statement viz

Samuel Moore	Director	at $2000 per ann.	$500 –
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1200 " "	300 –
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1500 " "	375 –
Josp. Richardson	Aſsayer	" 1500 " "	375 –
Jos. Cloud	Melter & Refiner	" 1500 " "	375 –
William Kneaſs	Engraver	" 1200 " "	300 –
Geo. Ehrenzeller	Treasr Clerk	" 700 " "	175 –
			2400 –

I am with great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Decr 31. 1827

Sir

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department Aſsays have been made of the foreign coins current by Law in the United States and the result thereof is now respectfully submitted.

Foreign gold coins

From the Aſsayers report it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain contain 22 parts of fine gold in 24 parts; those of Portugal $21\frac{31}{32}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts; those of France $21\frac{11}{16}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts and those of Spain $20\frac{15}{16}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts.

Standard gold of the United States contains 22 parts fine in 24 parts and the Eagle of ten dollars contains 270 grains of Standard gold. The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain deduced from the present aſsay will therefore be $88\frac{89}{100}$ cents: that of the gold coins of Portugal $88\frac{76}{100}$ cents: that of the gold coins of France $87\frac{62}{100}$ cents, and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{59}{100}$ cents.

In relation to the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal the above values correspond with the mean of former assays. In relation to those of France and Spain the conformity is less exact; the deviation from it is not however of such moment as to disturb the ordinary estimate of their value founded on average results. By a careful investigation of the subject in 1826 the value of the gold coins of France was ascertained to be $87\frac{37}{100}$ cents per pennyweight and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{28}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

Foreign Silver Coins.

The Spanish milled dollar appears from the Assayer's report to contain 10 ounces 15 pennyweights 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces. Standard Silver of the United States contains 10 ounces 14 pennyweights $4\frac{5}{13}$ grains of fine Silver in 12 ounces and the dollar of the United States contains 416 grains of Standard Silver. The value therefore of Spanish milled dollars according to the present assay will be $116\frac{1}{10}$ cents per ounce. Their ordinary value by tale may be estimated at 100 cents 3 mills.

The legal currency of the crowns of France and five franc pieces having ceased within the present year, those coins have not been considered as requiring a formal examination and report. It may be satisfactory however, on the present occasion, to remark that according to the results of former assays, the value of the crowns of France is $117\frac{7}{10}$ cents per ounce, and that of the five franc pieces $116\frac{4}{10}$ cents per ounce. The ordinary value by tale of the French crowns may be estimated at 109 cents 3 mills, and that of the five franc pieces at 93 cents 2 mills.

With great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t

Hon.l Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam.l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Jany. 4th. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint Wages of Labourers &c

With great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t

Hon.l Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam.l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Jany. 8. 1828

Sir

The usual annual report on the general operations of the Mint for the year 1827 is herewith forwarded, in duplicate according to former usage and addressed as heretofore to the President of the United States.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t

Hon.l Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam.l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jany 1 1828

Sir

I have the honour to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The coinage effected within that period, as appears from the Treasurer's Statement herewith transmitted amounts to $3,024,342.32, consisting of 9097845 pieces of coin, viz;

Of Gold	27713	pieces making	$ 131565.00
Of Silver	6,712,400		2869200.00
Of Copper	2357732		23577.32
	9097845		$ 3024342.32

Of the gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the past year the proportion received from Mexico South America and the West Indies may be stated at $76000, that from North Carolina at $21000, and that from Africa at $15000, leaving about $20000 derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from North Carolina to the present time is nearly $110000. This gold has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coins.

The supply of silver under various forms of unwrought bullion and in foreign coins has been unusually abundant especially during the first three quarters of the year. The heavier deposites have been received generally through the Bank of the United States. Of the amount of silver coined within the last year more than $2,000,000 consisted of deposites received from that Institution.

The amount of copper coins distributed within the last year is $21,910. They are forwarded as heretofore at the expense and risk of the Government, to all parts of the United States accessible by regular means of transportation on receiving the value thereof here, or a certificate of deposite to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in any of the Banks authorized to receive deposites of public money.

A general view of the operations of the Mint from their first commencement, will not it is believed be found destitute of interest and is therefore respectfully presented.

The whole coinage executed since the establishment of the Mint amounts to $30,465,444.14½ consisting of 103,081,178 pieces of coin, viz:

Of Gold	1,538,161	pieces making	$8,255,667.50
Of Silver	47,389,086	" "	21,695,899.90
Of Copper	54,153,931	" "	513,876.74½
	103,081,178	" " "	$30,465,444.14½

Within the first fifteen years of the operations of the establishment, beginning with the year 1793 and ending with 1807, the amount coined was $6,482,613.68½; during the succeeding ten years ending with 1817, the amount coined was $7,715,477.35 and within the last ten years it has been $16,266,850.61.

The average annual coinage of the first period above designated it will be found was $432,174.24: that of the second $771,597.98, and that of the last period $1,626,685.06. The coinage of the last year exceeds by nearly a million of dollars that of any year preceding and is nearly two fold the average amount of the period to which it belongs.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

The President
Of the United States.

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1827

			Dismes	Quarter Dollars	Half Dollars	Amount in Dollars Cents	Totals	
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31 March	205000		1.203.400	622200		
		d.o 30 June	350000		1.513.000	791500		
		ditto 30 Septem.r	360000		1.342.000	707000		
		ditto 31 Decem.r	300000	4000	1.435.000	748500		
			1.215.000	4000	5493400			
	6712400	Pieces of Silver Coins	Total amount of Silver coins				2.869.200	
				Quarter Eagles	Half Eagles			
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31 March		2800	4230	28.150		
		ditto 30 June			7897	39485		
		ditto 30 September			7462	37310		
		ditto 31 December			5324	26620		
				2800	24913			
	27713	Pieces of Gold Coins	Total amount of Gold Coins				131.565	
					Cents			
Copper Coins		Quarter ending 31st March			280000	2800		
		ditto d.o 30 June			1048832	10488.32		
		ditto d.o 31st December			1028900	10289.		
	2357732	Pieces of Copper Coins			2357732			
			Total amount of Copper Coins				23577	32
	9097845	Pieces of coins.	Amount of all the Coins struck $				3024342	32

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Philad.a 31st December 1827.
signed James Rush

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany. 19. 1828

Sir

Your favour of the 10th Novr. last was recd some time since. The details it furnishes are sufficient for the present; when it is decided if it should be to introduce the method of coinage by steam power the subject can be resumed. I thank you for the care you have taken in giving me the information requested.

Mr. Eckfeldt's attention was attracted by your mentioning an Annealing Stove, as part of your machinery. Our annealing is performed in the furnace in which the ingots are raised to the requisite heat for rolling. Is the stove you speak of a valuable improvement on this? If you consider it decidedly so, please inform me what would be the charge to send us a stove of that kind and what are its dimensions; the space it would occupy would at the present time be of some consequence.

I feel a little mortified to trouble you again on the subject of bronzing. I was premature it appears in stating some time after the receipt of the powder and instructions which you were so kind as to send me that we should be able to succeed with it satisfactorily. We can produce nothing approaching the perfection of the medals recd from you. I will thank you to inform me therefore; What tools are used in laying on the bronze: How are the medals supported on the fire while the bronze is drying so as not to impair its even application: Do the samples of powder sent contain the size necessary to make it adhere: Is the bronze applied to the medal before they are struck: If the die is not applied after the bronze is laid on how is the exquisite polish of the bronze coating attained. You will confer a favour by such further suggestions as you can offer, conveying instructions on those points in relation to the process on which the above enquiries indicate a want of information.

We are not in immediate want of any further supply of copper planchets, but you will please at such moment as you shall think favourable execute another supply of Ten Tons of cent planchets for the Mint and pack and ship them with the best precautions used in relation to your last invoices. I will remark however and request your attention to this particular that the planchets of a part of the last invoice appear rather too heavy. I will thank you also

to specify the tare of each cask, notwithstanding their containing the same quantity of copper in each.

Respectfully Yours &c
Saml. Moore

Mathew R. Boulton Esqr.
Soho near Birmingham.

Mint of the United States
Philada Feby. 2d. 1828

Sir

Please to take notice that the commissioners for assaying the coins of the past year will meet at the Mint agreeably to Law on Monday morning the 11th instant at 10 O'Clock to proceed in execution of that trust.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml. Moore

Honl. Richard Peters Dist. Judge
Chas. J. Ingersoll Esqr. Dist. Atty
William Jones Esqr. Collector

Mint of the U. States
Philada Feb. 18th. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for four thousand dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint Wages of Labourers &c

I am with
Great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml. Moore

Honl. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a March 29. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount of Salaries due to the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following Statement viz

Samuel Moore	Director	at $2000	per ann —	500.00
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1200	" "	300.00
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1500	" "	375.00
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	" 1500	" "	375.00
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	" "	375.00
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	" "	300.00
George Ehrenzeller	Treas^r. Clerk	700	" "	175.00
				$ 2400.00

Very respectfully

Your obed^t Serv^t.

Saml Moore

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the first Quarter of the Year 1829

		Dolls
For Salaries of the Officers and Clerk		2400 —
For compensation of Assistants in the several departments of the Mint for Extra Clerk hire and the Wages of labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment		2500 —
Incidental and contingent Expenses		
For Machinery, repairs of Furnaces and Machinery repairs of buildings, Carpenters, blacksmiths, Millwrights work and Tools and Taxes	550 —	
For Iron Steel Lead castings, Nitric & Sulphuric acids Potash Copper for alloy Tallow Oil &c	150 —	
Wood and Coal for Steam Engine & Furnaces	450 —	
Stationary and Fuel for the different Offices	50 —	
Melting Pots crucibles and Ironmongery	125 —	
Wastage on Gold and Silver Coinage	1000	2325
		$ 7225

Mint of the United States
Philad^a March 31. 1828

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad^a March 31. 1828

Sir

I have the honour to forward herewith an Estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the first Quarter of the Year 1829 —

With great respect
Your obed^t. Serv^t.

Saml Moore

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of ~~[illegible]~~ the U. States
Philad^a. April 16. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for four thousand dollars for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, wages of Labourers &c

I am with great respect
Your obed^t Serv^t.

Saml Moore

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a June 5. 1828

Sir

Under the Act of Congress recently passed respecting the Mint an accurate series of weights is required to be procured corresponding with a specified Troy pound now in my possession which has been assumed as the standard of the Mint. For the accomplishment of this purpose very nice instruments for weighing are essential.

A Scale beam and appendages well adapted to the above purpose will be found I learn from Mr. Hassler among the instruments procured by him in London for the United States. In a letter of the 29 ult. he informs me that it is now in the possession of Col. Roberdeau and has not been used. From Mr. Hassler's description of it I am persuaded that for the comparison of weights not much exceeding one pound this beam will be of great value being one of Troughton's construction and executed with great care. I beg leave therefore respectfully to request that permission may be obtained for me to avail myself of this instrument. I will when authorised to do so advise with Col. Roberdeau as to the manner in which it may be forwarded safely to my care

I am with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon.l Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 6. 1828

Sir

Mr. Hassler when passing through this City not long since informed me that a very accurate Scale beam constructed by Troughton was among the instruments procured by him for the United States and I have the pleasure to learn by a letter from him of the 29th. ulto. that when he was lately in Washington it still remained under your care. Very nice instruments will be essential for the accomplishment of the view of Standard weight for the Mint required by the late Act of Congress relative thereto and I have accordingly solicited through the Secretary of the Treasury permission to avail myself of this balance as one. Should the request be acceded to will you allow me to refer myself to your counsel and aid in devising the means of having it forwarded to me safely.

Mr. Hassler mentioned also when here last that an Assay balance of great delicacy was likewise among the instruments procured by him; will you be so obliging as to inform me whether it is in your possession.

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Col. Isaac Roberdeau
Topog. Engineer
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 7th. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Mint for Nine thousand three hundred and eighty eight

dollars and ninety five cents, being the balance of the Profit and Loss account on the 31st of December 1827 and is meant to cover the wastage on the gold and silver coined during the last year

I am respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon.l Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 28. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two thousand four hundred dollars being the amt. of salaries due to the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th. day of June instant agreeably to the following Statement.

Samuel Moore	Director	at $2000	per ann.	$ 500.00
James Rush	Treasurer	1200		300.00
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	" "	375.00
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	" "	375.00
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500		375.00
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	" "	300.00
Geo. Ehrenzeller	Treas.r Clerk	700	" "	175.00
				$2400.00

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

William Hansen Esq.

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 14. 1828

Sir

You are requested to supply the Mint with Five Tons of Cent planchets, embracing such moment for the execution of this order as in your judgment may be deemed most favourable for the Mint. You will not however delay in the hope of a further decline in the Market so as to prevent the copper from being rec.d here by the close of the present year. No suggestion is deemed necessary in addition to former explanations on the subject. It may be proper however to remark that the milling of the last planchets rec.d from you was considered as not sufficiently strong.

Yours respectfully
Saml Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 23. 1828

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Four thousand Dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, wages of labourers &c

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam'l Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Aug.t 8. 1828

The President of the United States has given me permission to employ in determining a series of weights for the Mint conformably to a ~~late~~ Law of last session, two balances constructed by Dearborn and now in the care of the Department which were used in making the investigations connected with his report to the Senate on Weights and Measures. One is a small balance capable of sustaining a load of about one pound the other sufficient for a load of 25 to 50 pounds. You will have no doubt however I presume as to the instruments intended. The President desired me to communicate to you this permission and refers me to your attention for the accomplishment of the object. Will you be so kind as to cause those balances with the apparatus pertaining thereto to be packed up in such careful manner as shall secure them from injury and then forwarded to me. As to the mode of forwarding I submit to your judgment to choose, the particular facilities at your command not being known to me. Please advise me as to the mode preferred and inform me if any measure on my part is necessary in the case

Very respectfully
Your Humble Serv.t
Sam'l Moore

Daniel Brent Esq.r

Dep.t of State
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Aug.t 15. 1828

Sir

When you left the Mint to enquire of Messrs. T. & J. Biddle respecting the parcel of gold dust forwarded to their care, on your account, & by them deposited for coinage on the 9th of April, I hoped to have an opportunity for some further conversation after your interview with them. I learn this morning that you have gone from the City.

Please give me by Mail the address of the gentleman in Boston who assayed the portion of your gold disposed of there. It is probable that by reference to him, some circumstance may be elicited, which will account for your disappointment in relation to the portion deposited here. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that more than ~~[illegible]~~ four months have, unfortunately, elapsed, before we were informed that any disappointment had ~~been~~ occurred in this case, the chances of satisfactory explanation by appealing to the recollection of individuals being thereby greatly impaired.

After waiting a short time for your return from Messrs. Biddle's, I called on those gentlemen, and learned that they had mentioned to you the circumstance of your gold having reached their hands by some indirectness and delay. An indistinct recollection of such an occurrence in relation to some one deposite was retained by the Clerk of the Mint, which occasioned my particular request that you would call on them, assured that if the incident had occurred in relation to the deposite in question, they would mention it to you.

It is proper for me however to remark that, the weight of your gold, when received here, having been found equal, as I understand you, to the invoice, and the diminution thereof by melting not being greater than frequently occurs in melting gold dust, it is highly probable your disappointment has arisen from having estimated the parcel above its real value

Mr. Richard Robinson
Attleboro'
Mass.ts

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Sam'l Moore Director

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Augt 25 1828

On the 9th of April last a quantity of gold dust was deposited at the Mint by Messrs T. & J. Biddle of this City which, we have recently learned from Mr Richard Robinson of Attleboro, Mass., was on his account, and produced less, by the assay of it made here, than he anticipated.

In confirmation of his estimate of its value he refers to an assay made by you, of a portion "rising 100 ounces" of the same lot of gold, and which he supposes must have been of precisely equal fineness. You will much oblige me by communicating the circumstances of this assay as far as your recollection, or any memoranda in your possession on the subject, may enable you. Particularly please to state the weight of the gold dust melted in order to obtain a mass from which to take an assay piece—the weight after melting—and the fineness of the melted portion as indicated by the assay. Also whether the gold dust was melted alone or with the addition of a flux.

If your communication should present any point not perfectly explained, I will ask leave to trouble you again. My hope is that some fact not taken into consideration by Mr. Robinson, may be developed, which will enable me to reconcile, what he now supposes a discordance in the two results.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore
Director

Mr. Lewis A. Lauriatt
Roxbury —
Massachusetts }

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Septr 6 1828

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant, in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for seven thousand dollars, for the purpose of effecting a remittance of the amount of an Invoice of Cent planchets, recently imported from Liverpool, and of discharging the expenses here, incident to such importations.

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury }

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Septr 19th 1828

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esq

Sir

Your favour of June 17th came duly to hand, and the Invoice of cent planchets to which it relates, in execution of my request of 19th Jany, was recd by the Julius Caesar in good condition.

I embrace the present occasion to remit you in return the first of a set of Exchange of the Bank of the United States, for £1400 Sterling, which please set to our credit.

You are requested to furnish the Mint with a further supply of Ten Tons of cent planchets, which I wish executed with a view to their shipment by the Packet for this City to arrive in March, or some other good ship sailing for this port about the same period. If more convenient you may forward five Tons by such ship and the remainder by the next fair occasion.

Referring to my former suggestions respecting the weight of the planchets and the quantity in each cask, also the manner of packing and shipping them, I add no further remarks on those subjects.

1st of Exchange by Alex.
2 " " by Tuscarora

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Septr 27. 1828

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars, being the amt. due for salaries of the officers & clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th inst. agreeably to the following statement.

Samuel Moore Director, at	$2000	per annum	$500
James Rush Treasurer	1200		300
Adam Eckfeldt Chief Coiner	1500		375
Joseph Richardson Assayer	1500		375
J. Cloud Melter & Refiner	1500		375
William Kneass Engraver	1200		300
G. Ehrenzeller Treas. Clerk	700		175
			$2400

Hon. R. Rush
Secy of the Treasury }

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servt
Saml Moore

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for 1829

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk

The Director	2000	
The Treasurer	1200	
The Chief Coiner	1500	
The Assayer	1500	
The Melter and Refiner	1500	
The Engraver	1200	
The Treasurers Clerk	700	
		9,600.00

Compensation of Assistants & Labourers

For compensation of Assistants in the several Departments of the Mint, for extra Clerk Hire, and for the Wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment.	10,200.00

Incidental and Contingent Expenses.

For machinery repairs of Furnaces & Machinery repairs of buildings, Carpenters Blacksmiths and Millwright work, Rents and Taxes	3500	
For Iron Steel Lead Castings, Nitric and Sulphuric acids. Pot ash, copper for alloy Tallow Oil &c	650	
For Wood and Coal for the Steam Engine and Furnaces	1750	
For Stationary and Fuel for the different Offices	230	
For Melting Pots Crucibles and Ironmongery	535	
For Wastage on Coining Gold and Silver	3300	
		9965.00
		29,765.00

Mint of the United States
Philada. 4th. October 1828

Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 14. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, wages of Labourers &c

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Honl. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 15. 1828

Sir

I have the honour to forward herewith an Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the first Quarter of the year 1830 — say 1829

With Great Respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Honl. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

A Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the first Quarter of the Year 1830

For Salaries of the Officers and Clerk		2400 —
For Compensation to Assistants in the several Departments of the Mint, for extra Clerk hire and the Wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment		2500 —
Incidental and Contingent Expenses		
For machinery, repairs of Furnaces and Machinery repairs of buildings, Carpenters Blacksmiths and Millwrights work and Rents and Taxes	550 —	
For Iron Steel Lead Castings, Nitric & Sulphuric acids, Pot ash copper for alloy Tallow Oil &c.	150	
Wood and Coal for Steam Engine and Furnaces	450 —	
Stationary and Fuel for the different Offices	50 —	
Melting Pots Crucibles and Ironmongery	125 —	
Wastage on Gold and Silver Coinage	1000	
		2325 —
		$7225 —

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 15 1828 Saml. Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Nov^r. 24 1828

Your letter of the 19th. is at hand informing me, in reply to mine of the 14th. requesting a warrant a warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for $4000 for the incidental and contingent expenses &c that the balance to the credit of the account is only $2893.40. Conformably to your suggestion I therefore have to request, that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for that amount.

We suppose that the balance of the account in question is $4890.40. If this be so it is probable that the difference arises from the amount of a warrant issued in compliance with my request of the 4th. Jany. last for $2000, having been charged to the appropriation of the present year whereas in our account it pertains to that of the preceding year. If on examination it should be found that this explanation removes the impediment please let the warrant be as at first requested for $4000. If not will you please to direct a statement of the account as entered at the Treasury to be forwarded in order that the discrepance may be corrected.

I am very respectfully
Your obed^t. Serv^t.

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam^l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Dec^r. 6th. 1828

William Harrold Esqr

Sir

You are requested to supply the Mint with five Tons of Cent planchetts, availing yourself of the present favourable price of copper for that purpose.

Referring to former suggestions on similar occasions, and especially to a remark accompanying the order for five Tons, on the 16th of July last, respecting the Milling, no special instructions are at present deemed necessary

Yours
very respectfully

Sam^l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Dec^r. 29th. 1828

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars, being the amount due to the officers and clerk of the Mint for one Quarter's salary to the 31 Dec: instant inclusive agreeably to the following statement

Sam^l Moore	Director at $2000	per Ann.	$500 —
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	"	300 —
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	"	375 —
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	"	375 —
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	"	375 —
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	"	300 —
Geo. Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clerk	700	"	175 —
			Dollars	2400

I am with much respect
Your obed^t. Serv^t.

Hon^l. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Sam^l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Dec^r. 31. 1828

Sir

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department, assays have been made of the foreign coins current by Law in the United States, and the result thereof is now respectfully communicated.

Foreign Gold Coins

From the Assayer's report it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal contain 22 parts of fine gold in 24 parts, that the gold coins of France contain $21\frac{19}{32}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts, and those of Spain $20\frac{3}{16}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts.

Standard gold of the United States contains 22 parts of fine gold in 24 parts, and the Eagle or ten dollars contains 270 grains of standard gold, which is in the proportion of $88\frac{89}{100}$ cents for one pennyweight. The value therefore of the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, according to the above assay, will be $88\frac{89}{100}$ cents per pennyweight: that of the gold coins of France, $87\frac{25}{100}$ cents per pennyweight, and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{9}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

The above value of the gold coins of Great Britain, corresponds with that derived from former assays. With respect, however, to those of Portugal, France and Spain the average of numerous assays, made in 1826, gave results slightly differing from the above, and which may be considered as expressing the intrinsic value of those coins: they are as follows — for the gold coins of Portugal $88\frac{76}{100}$ cents per pennyweight, for those of France $87\frac{37}{100}$ cents per pennyweight, and for those of Spain $84\frac{28}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

Foreign Silver Coins.

Spanish milled dollars, it appears from the Assayers report, contain 10 ounces 15 pennyweights 12 grains of fine silver, in 12 ounces, conformably to the average of former assays.

Standard silver of the United States, contains 10 ounces 14 pennyweights $4\frac{5}{13}$ grains of fine silver in 12 ounces and the Dollar of the United States contains 416 grains of standard silver, which is in the proportion of $115\frac{38}{100}$ cents for one ounce. The value, therefore, of Spanish milled dollars, according to the above assay, will be $116\frac{6}{10}$ cents per ounce. Their value by tale taken promiscuously, of the various dates presented in circulation, may be estimated at 100 cents 3 mills.

The legal currency of the crown of France, and five franc pieces, having ceased, no special assay of those coins has been made on this occasion. The intrinsic value of the former, it may, however, be proper again to state, is 117 cents 7 mills per ounce, and that of the latter 116 cents 4 mills per ounce. The ordinary value of French crowns, by tale, may be estimated at 109 cents 3 mills, and that of the five franc pieces, at 93 cents 2 mills.

I am
very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 1. 1829

Sir

The ~~[illegible]~~ annual report on the operations of the Mint for the year 1828 is herewith forwarded, in duplicate, according to former usage, and addressed, as heretofore, to the President of the United States

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obed. Servt.
Saml Moore

Hon. Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 1. 1829

Sir

I have the honour to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The coinage executed within that period, as exhibited in the Treasurer's statement herewith transmitted amounts to $1,741,381.24, consisting of 6,196,853 pieces of coin viz

Of Gold	28,029	pieces making	$	140,145.00
Of Silver	3,302,200	"		1,575,600.00
Of Copper	2,866,624	"		25,636.24
	6,196,853		$	1,741,381.24

Of the amount of Gold coined within the last year, about $46000 were recd. from North Carolina — being more than two fold the value of the receipts from that quarter in any previous year. The proportion received from Mexico South America and the West Indies may be stated at $ 8000, and that from Africa at $13000, leaving about $21,000 derived from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of silver coined within the last year more than two thirds were received from the United States Bank. The whole coinage it may be noticed, though exceeding the average of the last seven years has been much less than that of 1827: a result obviously associated with the high rate of foreign exchange prevailing during a great part of the year. In consequence of which silver has been in demand at a premium for the purpose of exportation under most of the forms in which it usually comes to the Mint. This state of things has however recently changed in a very sensible degree and the ordinary current of supply is no longer diverted from our vaults. The amount of silver deposited within the last month exceeds the average monthly coinage of any year hitherto.

In the annual report for last year was exhibited the progressive increase of coinage in given periods from the commencement of this Institution. This increase is liable, of course to be impeded by transient causes, of which the past year offers an example, but appears manifestly to be sustained as a general result by causes of permanent influence and may be expected to be equally conspicuous in future years. It will however be interesting to present this subject under an aspect somewhat varied by comparing the operations of the Mint within other periods than those selected for the report referred to and in connexion with the average annual expenditure pertaining to each.

The Mint has been in effective operation during thirty five complete years. The whole coinage executed within that period amounts to $32,206,825.38½.

Within the first twenty years of the above period ending with 1813, the amount coined was, in round numbers $12,831,000; the highest amount for any one year was $1,155,000, the average annual amount $642,000 and the average annual expenditure exclusive of the original cost of the establishment $2210 being nearly three and a half per cent on the amount coined.

Within the succeeding ten years, beginning with 1814 and ending with 1823, the whole coinage was $8,905,000, the highest amount in one year $1,865,000, and the average annual amount $890,500. The average annual expenditure for that period may be stated at $22, being about two and a half per cent on the amount coined.

Within the last five years the whole coinage has been $10,471,000, the highest amount in one year $3,024,000 & the average annual amount $2,094,000. The average annual expenditure for this period may be estimated at $28,000 being about one and a third per cent on the amount coined.

Copper coins have been distributed within the last year to the amount of $27,506.24 with a profit thereon of nearly $8000. The profit thus accruing on the issue of copper coins is regularly paid into the Treasury of the United States and is an effective reimbursement of so much of the amount annually expended for the support of this establishment. The average annual

charge of the periods above specified admits consequently of a correction equivalent to the annual gain on the copper coinage pertaining thereto.

The percentage of expenditure diminishes it will be observed with the increase of the amount coined and for obvious reasons. The ultimate limit to this diminution can not be strictly assigned, it may however be safely estimated that when the supply of bullion shall in any year be equal to five millions of dollars, assuming that the capacity of the Mint be then commensurate with such supply, the effective charge devolving on the public Treasury from this Institution will be less than three quarters of one per cent on the amount of gold and silver coined.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

The President
of the United States

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1828 viz

			Dimes	Quarter Dollars	Half Dollars	Amount in Dollars Cents	Totals Drs Cts
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	105000	2000	816200	419,100	
		30 June			655000	327,000	
		30 September		80,000	796000	418000	
		31 December	20000	20000	808000	411000	
	3302200	Pieces of Silver Coins	125000	102000	3075200		
		Total amount of Silver Coins					1575.600
					Half Eagles		
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31st March			3970	19,850	
		30 June			8329	41.645	
		30 September			13000	65000	
		31 December			2730	13650	
	28029	Pieces of Gold Coins			28029		
		Total amount of Gold Coins					140.145
				Half Cents	Cents		
Copper Coins		Quarter ending the 31st March			847.500	8475	
		30 September			473.124	4731.24	
		31 December		606000	940000	12430	
	2,866.624	Pieces of Copper Coins		606000	2260624		
		Total amount of Copper Coins					25636.24
	6,196853	Pieces of Coins				Amount amount of Coins struck Drs	1.741.381.24

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1828
signed James Rush

Omitted in its proper place.

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 23. 1828

Sir

In compliance with the request of the Committee on the Mint communicated in your letter of the 18th I subjoin a statement of the condition of this Establishment, and submit for their consideration such provisions for the extension thereof as appear due to the expanded field of its operations.

On the first establishment of the Mint there was purchased under the Act of March 2d 1793 a house and lot on Seventh Street, and one other lot fronting on a fourteen feet Alley, being the divisions marked A and B in the delineation No. 1, herewith sent. Under a subsequent Act of July 2d 1795, a third lot marked C was purchased, fronting on the aforesaid Alley and extending Northward to a private Court and separated from the lots before mentioned by a four feet alley common to all the property bounding thereon.

No other grounds or buildings were purchased for the accommodation of the Mint. It was however from an early period found necessary to acquire an extension of the above limits, and the lot marked E and subdivision No. 5 of lot D were accordingly obtained on rent, the former from year to year the latter for a term of years.

Not only has this extension of space been found highly useful and was absolutely necessary since the extension of the operations of the Mint by the application of Steam power but the occupancy of these lots was indispensable for securing the exclusive use of the Alley on which they bound the privilege of which any other occupant might have claimed, thus subjecting the interior of the Mint to intrusion and exposure: a result wholly inadmissible.

The first mentioned lot number E which had for a long period been held as before mentioned at an annual rent, which in recent years has been forty dollars per annum, was last summer on a division of the estate to which it pertained offered for sale. The necessity of retaining it within our control made it advisable that an Officer of the Mint should purchase it, from whom it is now rented at the aforesaid rate which is the interest of the purchase money. It is held subject to the option of the United States to become the purchaser at the same price. It may therefore be considered as effectively within the control of the Mint and is therefore delineated as if it were public property.

A brief notice of the application and character of the buildings forming the group occupied by the Mint will complete this outline of the establishment.

No. 1. was a dwelling house when purchased, or rather two dwelling houses, built of brick three stories high. Under it are our vaults. The first floor embraces the receiving and weighing rooms and our press room. The second floor is appropriated to the accommodation of all the Officers except the Assayer three of whom occupy one apartment. The Assay furnaces and office of the Assayer are on the third floor - an arrangement exceedingly inappropriate from the character of the chemical agents employed but no better location has been practicable. This building is after the most ordinary manner customary fifty years ago without any pretensions to design or arrangement. The stairway by which all must reach the offices is a dark winding passage in which a lamp is kept burning through the day.

The space No. 2 is a small paved yard and passage to the remote buildings.

No 3 is a two story brick building erected in 1816, when steam power was first substituted for that of horses for rolling the ingots &c. It contains the steam Engine and machinery pertaining thereto skilfully arranged. This department of the works has hitherto been found competent to its design and is even capable of more than has yet been required. The Engine is of the power of about ten horses.

No 4 is a small frame building rudely constructed formerly a stable and of little value. It is however the place of deposite for nearly all our coined and uncoined copper.

No 5 is a two story brick building which contains the melting and refining furnaces, so deficient in its dimensions although the refining furnace occupies the cellar, that all the dependent operations are often retarded by the insufficiency of the accommodation. How illy adapted to the exigencies of the establishment were the facilities it possessed was strongly exemplified in the erection of this special building on a lot leased for a brief term which expired some years since. The building and lot are now held from year to year. It may be readily imagined that under these circumstances the annual rent at which possession of this property is continued to us must be highly disproportioned to its value in any other application of it.

No 6 is a small two story frame building slightly constructed. It contains on the first floor the press by which most of our silver is coined and is in daily use for that purpose. No 7 is a small two story brick house old & dilapidated in which the cent coinage is executed. Above these two is a shop for making and repairing machinery. No 8 is a smith shop and No 9 a coal house; both roughly boarded and covered in the same manner. This whole range presents an aspect singularly unsuited to the important uses to which some parts of it have been so many years appropriated.

The lot E has no building on it, but is employed as a woodyard. The four feet alley before mentioned being thus wholly under the control of the Mint, is of course closed against all participation in its use.

Under the deficiencies thus exhibited the operations of the Mint have hitherto been accomplished, generally with an efficiency commensurate with the supply of bullion. No part of this supply it may be remarked is furnished by the Government. It is wholly derived from individuals or incorporated companies, solicited and encouraged only by the privilege tendered to the depositor from the first establishment of the Mint, that he should receive in coins free of charge all the fine metal contained in his deposite. The good policy of this provision has been manifested by the result. It has enabled the Mint to coin more than thirty Millions of gold and silver since its establishment and more than half that amount in the last ten years, as will appear by referring to the Report on the operations of the Mint for 1827. So far these facilities appear requisite to perpetuate a copious supply of bullion hereafter, but to secure to the depositor the prompt coinage of it.

It belongs to the present inquiry to trace the gradations by which the supply of bullion has hitherto been increased. The annual report before mentioned presents a variety of general results pertinent to this point; it may however be satisfactory to the Committee to present the facts according to a series somewhat varied. In doing this round numbers will be sufficiently precise.

The whole amount of coinage from 1794 to 1800 inclusive, making a period of seven years was in round numbers $2,534,000. The average annual amount was $362,000. The greatest production in one year was $646,000 being the coinage of 1799.

The coinage in ten years from 1801 to 1810 amounted to $6,971,000: the annual average was $697,000 and the greatest amount in one year $1,156,000, being the coinage of 1810.

The coinage in ten years from 1811 to 1820 was $9,328000. Rejecting two years, which may be considered as lost through the effects of the War, and counting the period as eight years instead of ten, the average annual amount will be $1,156,000: the greatest amount in one year was $1,864,000, being the coinage of 1820.

The amount coined in the last seven years from 1821 to 1827, was $11,632000, the average annual amount $1,662,000 and the greatest amount in one year $3,024,000 being the coinage of 1827.

Of the amount last mentioned more than two thirds were received from the United States Bank, the source from which the largest part of our deposites is constantly derived, and to the agency of which may be assigned the rapid progression by which the emissions from the Mint have been increased within recent years.

With the preceding views it may be proper to give also some of the general results exhibited in the report for last year from which the following is an extract.

"Within the first fifteen years of the operations of the establishment beginning with 1793 and ending with 1807 the amount coined was $6,482,613.65½: during the succeeding ten years ending with 1817 the amount coined was $7,715,979.85, and within the last ten years $16,266,850.61"

"The average annual coinage of the first period above mentioned, it will be found was $432,174.24 that of the second $771,597.98 and that of the last period $1,626,685.06. The coinage of the last year exceeds by nearly a million of dollars that of any year preceding and is nearly two fold the annual amount of the period to which it belongs."

Whichever view of results may be selected the fact appears the same, that the average in given periods advances by an accelerated difference, and the inference is rendered altogether probable that in the ten years commencing with the present the average annual coinage will exceed $2,500,000, and that in some years of that period the amount will be nearly $5000000.

The progressive increase though obvious in successive periods of seven or ten years, is by no means regular, being disturbed by various causes. The present year is an example, during a great part of which the high price of exchange has

strongly tended to induce the shipment of silver to Europe, in many of those forms under which it usually comes to the Mint. The amount of coinage for this year will therefore but little exceed the average of the last seven years. There are however already evident indications that this state of things is drawing to a close, and it would not be remarkable if the pressure on the Mint should be unusually great for a few years to come. If it should amount to more than three Millions the capacity of the Mint is not competent [illegible] to the execution of the amount without onerous delay, which would occasionally extend to four or five months, by which it is obvious that the policy of inducing bullion to flow into the Country in the returns of commerce, by the facility of prompt coinage free of charge, is sensibly defeated.

One facility due to commercial enterprise and which it is beyond our power to afford now merits particular notice. Silver bullion brought from certain districts of Spanish America is known to contain gold in a valuable proportion. Application has been made to several Houses having extensive chemical laboratories to induce them to devote a part of their attention to the process of separating it, but without success. It must be brought under the cognisance of the Mint if accomplished in this Country. In a few instances it has been effected to a small extent in the Assayers departments; but the Agent which must be employed to effect it with the requisite economy, can not be used, in the large way, in any apartment we possess, nor is there space at command where a suitable laboratory for the purpose could be constructed. We have therefore in several instances seen with much regret, silver bullion of this character withdrawn from the vaults of the Mint, and exported to France or England to be separated in the refineries there.

The draft exhibits the character and location of the building adjoining the Mint. Few remarks are necessary as to the inexpediency of having private dwellings and private cellars adjoining our coining rooms and specie vaults. The danger may not be very great and, in fact, intense watchfulness and caution have hitherto averted all disaster and may continue to do so. The exposure is not however, unworthy of regard. There is real danger though it may not be imminent, and it is obviously very desirable that the Mint should be detached from all contact with private dwellings.

I proceed to the enquiry what improvements in the condition and facilities and machinery of the Mint establishment are considered necessary.

No repair or rebuilding of the present structure would afford an adequate improvement. The house appropriated to the several officers which ought to be separately accommodated is far too contracted for the purpose and can not be extended. There is no suitable place for the Assayer's department. A chemical laboratory adapted to the process of parting gold and silver is wholly precluded, and the introduction of Machinery for effecting the coinage by steam power is impracticable.

In order to present a specific plan of an adequate suit of buildings, the draft No. 2 is offered as an example exhibiting one of the forms in which adequate buildings might be arranged, occupying the smallest area which could be deemed sufficient. This form is selected, not because there are no other plans equally eligible, but because this may be realised on the present site with the addition of certain adjoining lots. It consists of a front edifice, containing the several offices and apartments of business connected with them, and protecting the vaults: two parallel ranges of working rooms and an extensive building on the rear to accommodate additional machinery. The whole detached from all the adjacent dwellings.

~~[illegible] to acquire such improvement in the construction [illegible] of the Mint Establishment are considered necessary.~~

~~Repairs and additions of the present structure would afford an adequate improvement~~

To construct this Establishment on the present site of the Mint, would require that the ground extending to the fourteen feet alley on the South and to the private court on the North and embracing the lot H on the East should be purchased. These with the ground already occupied by the Mint would form an area 90 feet in front and 150 feet deep, leaving a vacant space of six feet on the East. It is believed that these additional lots might be obtained at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Not much advantage could be derived from any of the buildings now occupied by the Mint except No. 3 which might be retained, and made to form a part of the arrangement delineated.

The expense of constructing the requisite buildings may be estimated at from 50 to 60 thousand dollars. Much would depend on the style of the front edifice. It should be in good taste. The extent of the appropriation would afford some criterion by which to judge of the expectation entertained in this regard. The other buildings should possess ~~[illegible]~~ all the advantages of [illegible] which well adjusted proportions, symmetry and aptitude could exhibit. The cheap and enduring style of beauty in an edifice.

The question of the style of the principal edifice is a public concern of some little moment, and will claim due consideration. My special object is an efficient establishment which may accomplish the design of this Institution with a promptitude commensurate with the expectations of the Government and the wants of the public.

To secure this capacity for enlarged operations the new combination of machinery devised and executed by Mr. Boulton and adopted in some of the Mints of Europe ought to be had in view and a suitable position appropriated for its reception and employment at an early period. This topic has been the subject of some preliminary enquiries addressed to Mr. Boulton in 1827. From his reply it appears that so much of his system of Machinery as it might be desirable to introduce would cost about £ 7000 at Liverpool.

It is understood that machinery of this description constructed by Mr. Boulton for a Mint in South America is now in New York for sale. If this should be found adapted to our purpose it would be judicious to embrace the opportunity of securing it: the expense it is presumed would be as low as the price charged by Mr. Boulton at Liverpool.

It would be desirable that the provisions for extending the Mint establishment should leave an option to enlarge it on the present site or on a new one as should be found expedient. This would at least enhance the chances of obtaining the object in one or more favorable terms.

If the Committee perceive in the considerations presented sufficient reasons for an extension of the Mint establishment I beg leave to ask that the measure may not be deferred if practicable to accomplish it during this session. In every department repairs have been procrastinated where it was possible in the belief that something more than repairs would ere long be deemed proper. The roof of our front building is in a decayed state and ought to be renewed if it is to be used much longer. The state of others of the buildings has been before mentioned, and it is proper to add that the boiler of our Steam Engine has been in use since 1816 and it is not proper to rely on it much longer. It is to be wished that when renewed it should form a part of the improved establishment with a proportional enlargement. Up to the present time the power of the Mint has been generally adequate to the coinage demanded without vexatious delay. The time can not be far distant and is probably very near when the demand will exceed its capacity. On the whole, I trust the Committee will be of opinion that it will be wise to authorise an extension of this establishment, and expedient to do it now. A considerable time must elapse before any thing can be accomplished effectually. Every step will require to be taken with the closest care that there may be nothing deficient or superfluous.

The Committee will I hope excuse the expression of some sensitiveness on account of the repulsive aspect which the group of buildings appropriated to the Mint presents. A transient allusion to this is alone intended. Were I however to press this consideration with some earnestness I should be sustained by the tenor of the remarks made by all the members of Congress who have visited us — a feeling of concern having been uniformly expressed by them that an exterior so unsightly should characterise an institution so eminently national.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl John Sergeant
Chairman Committee
on the Mint }

Mint of the U. States
Philadelphia Jany 19. 1829

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for three thousand four hundred dollars, for the purpose of paying the amount of an invoice of Cent planchets, recently imported from Liverpool, and of discharging the expenses here, incident to such importations.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Richard Rush
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the U. States
March 5. 1829

In the adjustment of the monthly accounts of the Mint Records, it has been, for some years, usual, to deduct only a part of the wages of each person, on account of sickness or other bodily disability. This practice, though suggested by considerations both of equity and kindness, has been found liable to objections of no small moment, and it has on mature deliberation

been deemed expedient and just to depart from it, and substitute in its place the addition of one dollar per month to the wages of each man, to take effect from the commencement of the ensuing month. In all settlements therefore, subsequent to that time, each man's wages will be estimated at one dollar per month over the existing rate of his compensation, and he is to be charged for all the time he shall have been absent during working hours.

The Chief Coiner of the Mint, under whose care these settlements have usually been made, will superintend the exact application of this principle, and the Clerk will make out the monthly returns accordingly.

Saml Moore, Director.

A. Eckfeldt Esqr
Chief Coiner }

Mint of the United States
Philada March 16. 1829

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, wages of Labourers &c —

Very respectfully

Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
Philada March 16 1829

Sir

The two specimens of a spurious dollar called the "White River Dollar" recd from you on the 13th have been carefully examined and I have now to communicate the result.

One specimen purporting to be a Mexican dollar of 1826 weighed 406 grains being lighter than our dollar by 10 grains. By the assay it is found to contain at the rate of 4 Oz. 8 pennyweights only of fine silver in 12 ounces; the intrinsic value corresponding to which is $47\tfrac{4}{10}$ cents per ounce. The value of the piece consequently is 40 cents. The other specimen purporting to be a Ferdinand dollar (Spanish) of 1816 weighed 388 grains being 28 grains lighter than our dollar. On assaying this it is found to contain at the rate of 3 ounces 13 pennyweights of fine silver in 12 ounces. The intrinsic value corresponding to which is $39\tfrac{3}{10}$ cents per ounce and the value of this piece consequently $31\tfrac{3}{4}$ cents.

The manner in which these counterfeits are executed disposes them to be extremely mischievous in our currency. By a chemical process the external pellicle is made to assume the appearance of good silver or rather to be really good — better it may be than standard so that even an experienced eye could not detect the fraud by inspection of the external surface merely.

The Assayer had discovered something unusual in the deposite last received from the Bank before these specimens were exhibited to him, and there can be no doubt but that a proportion of these spurious coins enters into that deposite sufficient sensibly the value of some of the casks. Nothing beyond this general intimation can be stated on this point at present.

Very respectfully

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Wm McIlvaine Esqr
Cashr U.S. Bank

Mint of the U States Philad. March 28. 1829

Sir

Be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount of salaries due the Officers and Clerks of the Mint for the quarter ending the 31st instant agreeably to the following statement viz

Samuel Moore Director	at $2000	per Ann.	$ 500 —
James Rush Treasurer	1200	" "	300 —
Adam Eckfeldt Chief Coiner	1500	" "	375 —
Joseph Richardson Assayer	1500	" "	375 —
Joseph Cloud Melter & Refiner	1500	" "	375 —
William Kneass Engraver	1200	" "	300 —
Geo. Ehrenzeller Treasr Clerk	700	" "	175 —
			2400 —

Respectfully Saml Moore

Hon S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada May 19. 1829

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for ten thousand four hundred dollars for the purpose of effecting payment of the amount of two Invoices of Cent planchets recently received from Liverpool and defraying the charges here incident to these importations

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Asbury Dickins Esqr
Acting Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada May 27. 1829

Sir

Your favour of the 16th. March was recd in due course covering an Account current which is noted and also an Invoice of 58 casks of Cent planchets in compliance with my request of Octr 20. 1828. The copper has come safely to hand and as far as has been examined proves to be very satisfactory.

Herewith you have the first of a set of Exchange of the U.S. Bank for £1350 sterling which place to the credit of the Mint. At present our supply of copper planchets is sufficiently abundant. It is however probable that a further request will be addressed to you ~~& you~~ before long.

A system of Mint Machinery made I am informed for the Anglo Mexican Mining Company has been offered to us thro' a Gentleman in New York. That section of it which pertains to the operation of coinage by steam power is the part which interests us chiefly and I have requested of the gentleman who acts as agent in the case that such a plan and description of it may be forwarded as will enable us to determine whether it is adapted to the capacity of our New Mint now about to be erected. It is apprehended that the whole has been projected on a scale of dimensions and power disproportioned to our views. I have also mentioned that an expression from you as to the perfect manner in which this section of the Apparatus has been executed having regard ~~[illegible]~~ both to efficiency and elegance would be highly valued, presuming that it has been executed by your House. It is probable therefore that an application will be made to you on this subject.

I am very respectfully

Sent by Packet from Phila
second via New York June 20th

Your obedt Servt

Mathew Robinson Boulton Esqr
Soho near Birmingham

Saml Moore

Mint of the U. States
Philada June 5. 1829

Sir

Be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Five Thousand dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, Wages of Labourers &c

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada June 27. 1829

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount of Salaries due to the Officers and Clerks of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th inst. agreeably to the following statement

Samuel Moore	Director at	$2000	per Ann.	$500
James Rush	Treasurer	1200	" "	300
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1500	" "	375
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1500	" "	375
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	" "	375
William Kneass	Engraver	1200	" "	300
Geo. Ehrenzeller	Treasr Clerk	700	"	175
				$2400

Honl S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

Very respectfully
Your obt Sert

Saml Moore

Joseph Anderson Esqr
Comptroller of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Aug. 3d 1829

Sir

Your letter, addressed to me, dated Treasury Department, Comptrollers Office 28th July 1829 of the following tenor viz, "It being proper that the deed or deeds for the property lately purchased for erecting new buildings for the Mint Establishment should be filed in this Office you will please, after the same shall have been regularly recorded to forward them for the above purpose" was duly received, and conformably thereto the various deeds, together with a Brief of the Title, are herewith forwarded ~~[illegible]~~, having been duly recorded as specified thereon.

It may be satisfactory to state that the whole of these papers were submitted to the examination of the District Attorney Mr. Dallas, and found regular in all respects.

You will confer a favour by forwarding, when convenient, an acknowledgement of the receipt of this suite of papers — I wish to place such a document among the records of the Mint, associated with a copy of the Brief of Title and of this letter. —— A copy of the Brief of Title is accordingly retained.

I am with great respect

Your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

Brief of Title to Lots north side of Chesnut Street between Broad and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, purchased by The United States of America for The Mint

1787 Jany 23 Patent. The Supr. Ex. Council of the Com. of Penna to Richard Hampton in fee, for lots marked in the general plan of City lots No 2122 & 2123 containing together in front on Chesnut St 50 ft and in depth on a 25 feet alley now called Juniper St 204 ft to the public square
inrolled in Pat. Book No 11 pa. 9

1790 Jany 1 Deed Richard Hampton to Walter Stewart in fee for said lots
recorded in Deed Book No 39 pa 51

1793 May 20 Deed Walter Stewart and Deborah his wife to Blair McClenachan & George McClenachan in Trust for his wife during life and afterwards to his children as might be expressed by his last will and testament

recorded in Deed Book No 63 pa 65.

1797 June 6 Deed B & G. McClenachan to Jared Ingersoll and John H. Houston assigning the said trust

recorded in Deed Book No 63 page 172

1796 June 14 Will of Walter Stewart devising the said lots inter alia to his wife & Children — duly proven

1800 — Partition of the Estate of said Walter Stewart decd made by J. Israel Sheriff by which the above lots were assigned to said Deborah Stewart & her Heirs

Com Pleas Philada Co. Decemr 1800

1801 Janry 5 Deed Deborah Stewart to Henry Pratt in fee for said two lots

recorded in D. Book E. F. 5. 460

1801 Augt 18 Deed Henry Pratt and Susannah his wife to Wm Poyntell in fee for said two lots

recorded in D. Book E. F. 10. 166

1792 Febry 14 Patent Sup. Ex. Council Comm. Penn. to John Nicholson in fee for City Lots Nos 2118. 2119, 2120, & 2121. adjoining and to the west of the above lots granted to Richard Humpton — Containing together in front on Chesnut St 100 ft and in depth 204 ft to the public square

enrolled in Pat. Book No 1. pa 44

1799 May 6 Deed Poll Jon. Penrose Shff to Michael Keppele in fee for said four lots sold as the Estate of John Nicholson

acknowl in Sup. Court in Book B. pa 89

& recorded at recorders Office in Book 77 pa 519

1799 Novem 27 Deed (endorsed on the above deed Poll) M. Keppele & Catharine his wife to James S. Ewing in fee for said four lots

recorded in Book No 77 pa 519

1804 March 17 Deed James S. Ewing to Wm Poyntell in fee for said four lots

recorded in Book E. F. No 19 pa 189

1811 June 29 Last Will & Testament of Wm Poyntell wherein he directs a division of his Estate to be made by five judicious and disinterested persons to be chosen by his Executors with the approbation of his Children, or a majority of them — and Charging his Estate with the payment of an annuity of 2000 dollars to his wife Ann Poyntell during her life

duly proven

1816 July 18 Deed of appointment by the Executors and a majority of the Children of the said Wm Poyntell decd appointing Henry Pratt, Simon Gratz, Samuel Richards, James Paul and George Mansley to value and divide said Estate

recorded in Book M. R. No 12 pa 6 &c

1816 Octr 24 Deed of Partition by the said Henry Pratt and others, allotting the aforesaid lots Nos 2122 & 2123, and the westerly 50 ft of said lots Nos 2118, 2119, 2120, & 2121 to Sarah Relf, Rebecca Caldcleugh, Ann Johnston and William Poyntell, as Heirs of Geo. Poyntell decd one of the sons of said Wm Poyntell decd, to whom by his will he devised an undivided fifth part of his residuary Estate — and allotting unto the said Rebecca Caldcleugh & her Heirs a lot of ground on the North side of the said Chesnut Street 75 ft west of Juniper St 25 ft front by 204 ft in depth to the Centre square, and allotting unto R. A. Caldcleugh, Paul Beck & Wm Poyntell (his son) in trust for Sarah Relf and her children, a lot of ground on the north side of said Chesnut street, 60 ft west of said Juniper St containing in front 25 ft and in depth 204 ft to centre square. To hold to them in trust agreeably to the will of the said Wm Poyntell deceased in which will a power is given to said trustees to sell all or any part of his real Estate which should be allotted to them as trustees aforesaid and which should be unproductive, and to convey the same to the purchasers in fee — And by the said Deed of Partition of Octr 24. 1816 the said fifth part or share of the Heirs of the said Geo. Poyntell decd was subdivided, and the said lots 2122 & 2123 were assigned to A. W. Johnston & Ann his wife & their Heirs — and the westerly 50 ft of said lots 2118, 2119, 2120 & 2121, were assigned to the said Wm Poyntell (the son) & his Heirs

recorded in Book M. R. No 12 pa 10

1816 Octr 25 Deed Samuel Relf and Sarah his wife, R. A. Caldcleugh & Rebecca his wife, and A. W. Johnston & Ann his wife, granting and confirming the said lot of ground 50 ft by 204 ft the westerly part of said lots Nos 2118, 2119, 2120, & 2121 unto the said Wm Poyntell in fee, being the same which was allotted to him in the subdivision aforesaid.

recorded in Deed Book M. R. 12 pa 231.

1817 July 21. Deed Wm. Poyntell (the son) and Mariana his wife, to Paul Beck, R. A. Caldcleugh & A. M. Johnston for inter alia said last mentioned lot in trust to dispose of the same for the benefit of his creditors
recorded in Deed Book M. R. 12 pa 718 &c.

1823. May 29 Deed Ann Poyntell widow of the said William Poyntell deceased, to the said P. Beck & R. A. Caldcleugh & A. M. Johnston, as assignees of the said Wm. Poyntell (the son) extinguishing and releasing her claim for annuity &c. in the aforesaid lot of Ground assigned to the said Wm. Poyntell (the son) in the subdivision of Geo Poyntell's Estate as aforesaid.
Recorded in Book I. H. 8. 10

1823. June 14 Deed Beck, & Caldcleugh & Johnston assignees of the said Wm. Poyntell (the son) to Joshua Emlen in fee for the said last mentioned lot.
recorded in Book G. W. R. 7 – 471.

1825 April 11. Deed Joshua Emlen to Jacob S. Waln in fee for said last mentioned lot
recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. 7. 473.

1827 Feby 24. Deed Jacob S. Waln & wife to John Hare Powell in fee for last mentioned lot, reserving a yearly rent of $400. (Recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. No. 30, p. 586.)

1829 April 30 Deed (endorsed on the last mentioned deed) Jacob S. Waln & wife to said John Hare Powell, releasing and extinguishing the said rent of $400. (Recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. No. 30. p. 586.)

1829 April 30 Deed John Hare Powell and Julia his wife to The United States of America in fee for said last mentioned lot clear of said rent. (Recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. No. 30. p. 780.)

1816 Octo 25 Deed Samuel Relf and Sarah Relf his wife, Robert A. Caldcleugh & Rebecca his wife, and William Poyntell (the son) releasing and confirming the aforesaid lots Nos. 2122 & 2123 to Alexander M. Johnston and Ann his wife and her Heirs.
Recorded in Book M. R. 12. 490

1829 April 30 Deed Ann Poyntell widow of said Wm. Poyntell decd. and Alexander M. Johnston & Ann his Wife to The United States of America in fee for said last mentioned lot (Recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. No 30, p. 980)

1829 April 30 Deed R. A. Caldcleugh and Paul Beck surviving devisees in trust of the Estate of Sarah Relf and her children under the will of the said Wm. Poyntell decd. to The United States of America in fee for the aforesaid lot of ground, north side of Chesnut Street fifty ft. west of Juniper St. containing in front 20 ft. and in depth 204 ft. to the centre square (Recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. No. 30 page 1080.)

1829 April 30. Deed Ann Poyntell R. A. Caldcleugh and Rebecca his wife to The United States of America

for the aforesaid lot of Ground, north side of Chesnut St. 75 ft. west of Juniper St. Containing in front 25 ft. and in depth 204 ft. to the Centre square (Recorded in Deed Book G. W. R. No. 30. page 1280.)

Note. The above suite of Title Papers were duly recd. by the Treasury Department as appears from the following acknowledgement so dated

Treasury Department
Comptrollers Office
11th. Augt. 1829

Sir

I have duly received your letter of the 3d. instant accompanied by the Deeds for the property lately purchased for erecting buildings for the Mint Establishment agreeably to my request dated the 28th. ultimo.

Saml. Moore Esqr. Director of the Mint } Signed, Jos. Anderson Comptroller

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Mint of the United States
Philada. Aug. 13. 1829

Sir

You are requested to furnish the Mint with five Tons of Cent planchetts, availing yourself of the present favourable state of the Market for that purpose. Please have this order executed in time for delivery here before the Navigation of the river is impeded by ice. You are referred to my order of the 14th. July 1828 and to former instructions for particulars relative to the weight manner of finish packing &c. —

You will please also to supply us with the following description of cast steel for coining dies as nearly in the quantities mentioned as the lengths of the bars will admit — viz

50 pounds	of	2	inches square
175	" "	1 3/4	"
100	" "	1 5/8	"
100	" "	1 1/2	"
100	" "	1 3/8	"

over

12 dozen flat rough also 14 inch files, three quarters broad at the points.

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

Wm Hanold Esqr.

Mint of the United States
Philada Octr 19. 1829

Sir

You are requested to supply the Mint with three pair of Rolls conformable in dimensions and character to the pattern and description thereof given you by Mr. Eckfeldt Chief Coiner of the Mint.

Also six dozen best cast steel files conformable to the pattern sample thereof handed you by Mr. Eckfeldt.

W. Hanold Esqr.

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Octr 24. 1829

Sir

I have the honour to forward herewith an estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1830.

With great respect
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

An Estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1830.

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk		
The Director	2000.	
The Treasurer	1200.	
The Chief Coiner	1500.	
The Assayer	1500.	
The Melter & Refiner	1500.	
The Engraver	1200.	
The Treasurers Clerk	700.	9600.
Compensation to Assistants & Labourers		
For Compensation of Assistants in the several departments of the Mint, for extra Clerkship, and for the Wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment		12000.
Incidental & Contingent expenses.		
For repairs of Furnaces & Machinery, repairs of Buildings, for Carpenters, Blacksmiths & Millwrights work	1500.	
For Iron, Steel, Lead, castings, Nitric & Sulphuric acids, Pot ash, Copper alloy & precipitation of Silver, Tallow, Candles &c	1200.	
For Wood & Coal for the Steam Engine & Furnaces	1900.	
For Stationary & Fuel for the different Offices	230.	
For Melting Pots, Crucibles & Ironmongery	750.	
For Wastage on coining Gold & Silver	1500.	7080.
	Dollars	28680.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 26th October 1829.
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Dec.r 1 1829

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for five thousand one hundred and sixty five dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint wages of labourers &c

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon.l S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Dec.r 24. 1829

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount due for salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 31.st instant, viz

for the Director	at $2000	per ann.	$500 —
" Treasurer	" 1200	" "	300 —
" Chief Coiner	" 1500	" "	375 —
" Assayer	" 1500	" "	375 —
" Melter & Refiner	" 1500	" "	375 —
" Engraver	" 1200	" "	300 —
" Clerk	" 700	" "	175 —
			$2400 —

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon.l S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 14 Jan.y 1830

Sir

The annual report on the operations of the Mint for the year 1829 is herewith forwarded in duplicate according to former usage and addressed as heretofore to the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t Sam.l Moore

Hon.l S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 1 Jan.y 1830

Sir

I have the honour to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint within the past year.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $2,306,875.50, comprising $295,717.50 in gold coins — $1,994,578 in silver and $16,580 in copper; and consisting of 7,674,501 pieces of coin, viz.

Half Eagles	57,442	pieces, making	. . .	$ 287,210.00
Quarter Eagles	3403	"	"	8507.50
Half Dollars	3,712,156	"	"	1,856,078.00
Dismes	770,000	"	"	77,000.00
Half Dismes	1,230,000	"	"	61,500.00
Cents	1,414,500	"	"	14,145.00
Half Cents	487,000	"	"	2,435.00
	7,674,501			2,306,875.50

Of the amount of gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the last year about $131000 were received from Mexico, South America and the West Indies; $22000 from Africa, about $12000 from sources not ascertained, and the residue about $134000 from N. Carolina and the adjacent States of S. Carolina and Virginia. The proportion from N. Carolina may be stated at $128000, that from S. Carolina at $3500 and that from Virginia at $2500.

The first notice of gold from N. Carolina on the records of the Mint, occurs in the year 1804, within which it was received to the amount of $11000. It continued to be received during the succeeding years until 1824 inclusive, in varying amounts, all inferior however to that of the year first mentioned, and on an average not exceeding $2,500 yearly. In 1824 the amount received was about $5000, in 1825 it had increased to $17000 — in 1826 it was $20000 — in 1827 about $21000 and in 1828 nearly $46000. The amount in 1829 as above stated was $128000.

This remarkable increase in the amount of gold received from N. Carolina, during the years following 1824, has been considered of sufficient interest to be noted in the annual reports from the Mint since that period. The circumstance will attract additional attention from the fact, now ascertained, that the gold region of the United States extends far beyond the locality to which it has hitherto appeared to be limited. Gold bullion had not been received at the Mint from Virginia or S. Carolina until within the last year or if at all received heretofore in quantities too inconsiderable to have been specially noticed. The gold from all these localities is found in its native state to be on an average nearly of the same fineness as the standard of our gold coin.

A competent supply of silver consisting of unwrought bullion and foreign coins, has maintained throughout nearly the whole of the past year a steady demand on the more productive operations of the Mint. So far however as this demand would permit the issuing of small coins has been an object of particular attention. A new emission of half dimes was with this view commenced on the 4th. of July, since which period the amount issued has been more than fourfold the whole amount previously coined of that denomination. The issue of small coins will be continued during the present year in the degree of progress on the Mint shall render practicable.

The extended efficiency of the Mint Establishment authorized by the provisions of the Act 2d March last will be adequate to the execution of an abundant supply of all the subordinate denominations of our silver coin with the desirable celerity, and without abstracting from the heavier operations of coinage the attention due to the accommodation of depositors of bullion. The Edifice erecting for this object, was commenced on the 4th of July, and by assiduous exertions has been advanced, in a satisfactory manner, to the extent contemplated for the season. Its completion within the present year, according to the plan which I had the honor of submitting for your approbation, is confidently relied on.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed. Servt.

The President
of the United States

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 1. 1830

Mathew R. Boulton Esqr.

Sir

You are requested to furnish the Mint with a further supply of Ten Tons of Cent planchets. Referring to my former communications respecting the manner of packing shipping insurance and mode of payment I add nothing on these topics now relying on your usual accuracy

and attention. You will confer a favour however by expediting five tons of the amount by the earliest [illegible] [illegible] period practicable. The remaining five tons may be forwarded as soon thereafter as convenient.

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

via New York

Mint of the United States
Philada. 26 Jany. 1830

Sir

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department assays have been made of the following foreign coins the result of which is now respectfully submitted

Gold Coins.

From the Assayer's report it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain contain 22 parts of fine gold in 24 parts: those of Portugal $21\frac{31}{32}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts: those of France $21\frac{9}{16}$ parts of fine gold in 24 parts, and those of Spain 21 parts of fine gold in 24 parts.

The value per pennyweight of the gold coin of Great Britain deduced from the above assay is, like that of the gold coins of the United States $88\frac{88}{100}$ cents — that of the gold coin of Portugal $88\frac{74}{100}$ cents, that of the gold coins of France $87\frac{37}{100}$ cents; and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{84}{100}$ cents.

The above values are conformable to the general results of former assays except in regard to the gold coins of Spain in relation to which irregularities have not unfrequently been noticed before. This assay was of the coinage of 1824 the latest that has been obtained for trial. It indicates a value about half a cent higher per pennyweight than the general estimate founded on the average of former assays which may be stated at $84\frac{25}{100}$ cents.

Silver Coins

Spanish Milled Dollars appear in the Assayer's Report to contain 10 ounces 15 pennyweights 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces.

Standard silver of the United States contains 10 ounces 14 pennyweights $4\frac{4}{5}$ grains of fine silver in 12 ounces and according to the weight denomination and value of our silver coins as established by Law is worth $115\frac{38}{100}$ cents per ounce.

The value per ounce of the Spanish Milled Dollar as deduced from the above assay thereof is $116\frac{1}{10}$ cents. Their value by according to the average weight of those coins hitherto coined at the Mint may be estimated at nearly 100 Cents 3 Mills.

I am with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon.l S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
February 1st 1830

Sir

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for Assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint, on Monday morning the 8th Instant at half past nine OClock, to proceed in execution of that Trust

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Serv.t
Samuel Moore

To Honorable Joseph Hopkinson District Judge
George M Dallas Esquire District Attorney
James N. Barker Esq.r Collector }

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Feby 15. 1830

Mess. William Harrold & Sons
Gentlemen

You are requested to supply the Mint with five Tons of Copper planchets for cents, a part of which you will oblige us by forwarding as early as a due attention to their execution will permit.

Referring to former communications for all that concerns precision as to weight packing and shipping, I add nothing farther on that behalf. Your special attention is however invited to the fact that your two last Invoices are of a quality exceedingly refractory under the die, either by reason of the copper being destitute of the proper purity, or being imperfectly annealed. I omit farther remarks on this point as you will be fully advised in regard to it by your representative here.

Very respectfully
Yours
Sam.l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 16th February 1830

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars $3650 for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of Copper planchets recently imported from Liverpool, and to defray the expenses here incident to such importations

I am very respectfully
your Obedient Servant
Samuel Moore

Honorable S D Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

See Cash Books of the Treasurer for this date viz March 3. 1830 —

No. 1.

To James Rush Treasurer of the Mint,

Charge account of Profit & Loss with the sum of five hundred and fifty one dollars ten cents and credit the same in the Bank United States Account of Coins, viz, Account of gold coins four hundred and fifteen dollars thirty cents, and silver coins one hundred and thirty five dollars eighty cents, making the above sum of 551 dolls. 10 C. 5 M. being the balance by which the various sums retained for separating, refining alloying &c on gold and silver deposites coined in 1828 & 1829 exceeds the amount of wastage accruing thereon and to be placed to the credit of the United States in ordinary account. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my hand this third day of March 1830

Dollars, 415.30.5
" 135.80 } $551.10.5 — see below —

Sam.l Moore Director

— — — — — — — —

Amount retained on gold deposits paid in 1829 for separating refin.g alloying			$979.30.5
Wastage of Chief Coiner for 1829	410.85 }		
ditto Melter & Refiner	153.15 }	. . . .	564.
Balance to be drawn from gold coins deposited in B. U. States & charged to P. & Loss . .			415.30.5
Amount retained on Silver deposits paid in 1829 for separating &c		$5745.25	
Wastage Chief Coiner for 1829 . .	$2866.43 }		
ditto Melter & Refiner . .	2739.07 }	5605.50	
Excess of deductions over wastage		139.75	
ditto Wastage over deducts. in B... on P. & Loss a/c		3.65	
Balance to be drawn from Silver coins in U S Bk. & charged to P. & Loss . . .			135.80
Am.t Balance of P. & Loss for 1828 & 1829, to be transferred as above			$551.10.5

in order to refund in part the expenses of chemical agents &c employed in effecting the separations of gold & silver. — —

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 22d March 1830

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for six thousand dollars for the incidental and contingent Expenses of the Mint, wages of Labourers &c.

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad.a March 27. 1830

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount becoming due for ~~the~~ salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 31st instant viz.

for the Director	at $2000	per Ann.	.... $500 –	
" Treasurer	1200	"	300 –	
" Chief Coiner	1500	"	375 –	
" Assayer	1500	"	375 –	
" Melter & Refiner	1500	"	375 –	
" Engraver	1200	"	300 –	
" Clerk	700	"	175 –	$2400 –

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a April 26. 1830

Messrs. W. Hancock & Sons
Gentlemen

You are requested to furnish the Mint with the following Articles viz
Two bright vices, warranted, weighing 60 to 65 pounds
Two do do do do 45 to 50 do
Twelve dozen 14 inch, flat 3/4 point, rough files
Very respectfully &c
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 3d 1830

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for ~~five~~ thousand dollars $5000, for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint wages of Labourers &c.

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 21 June 1830

Sir

Your attention is respectfully solicited to the subject of the distribution of the Copper Coins issued from the Mint, with a view to obtain your approbation of a departure from the existing practice on two points relating thereto, which having heretofore received the sanction of the Department, I do not feel authorised to change without your permission.

The 9th section of the Act of Congress of 3d March 1795 directs the distribution of Copper Coins to be made at the expense and risk of the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

The manner in which the expenses of such distribution should be discharged and accounted for, does not appear from any communication which I have been able to find on file, but it is presumed that instructions on that behalf have at some period been given, and that the existing practice is conformable thereto. The practice is as follows.

The Treasurer of the Mint, acting as the agent of the Treasurer of the United States, pays, ad interim, all the charges incident to the distribution of Copper Coins, and forwards from time to time a statement thereof to the Treasurer of the U. States annexing thereto his receipts, whereupon the Treasurer transmits to him a draft for the amount. This mode seems liable to exception from its indirectness; but my principal objection is that an expenditure thus paid falls without the range of our Mint accounts – there is no appropriation head to which the transaction can be referred, so that the Copper account rendered quarterly from the Mint, exhibits an appearance of gain on the copper coinage greater than the truth, by the sum of the charges of [illegible] distribution.

I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing me to direct, that the amount expended in the distribution of copper coins be paid, hereafter, out of the proceeds thereof, and accounted for to the Treasurer of the U. States, as a charge to the debit of Profit and Loss on copper. Under this head of account, as rendered quarterly, will then be presented the actual gain on this department of the operations of the Institution.

The second point which I would submit for your consideration is the expediency of omitting, under the discretion of the Director, the general practice of effecting insurance on copper coins, which has prevailed when they have been forwarded by water. These risks are almost uniformly of that class and character which an individual might prudently decide to take on himself — being small in amount and multiplied in number. The ~~[illegible]~~ amount thus expended on insurance may be stated at about $150 per annum, and no advantage having the semblance of an equivalent can be estimated as from the practice. No instance has occurred I believe in which it has been necessary to resort to the Underwriters for either loss or damage.

Should you approve of the above suggestions a general expression of your approbation thereof, without specific instruction, would be deemed sufficient for the occasion.

Very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a June 26. 1830

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars, being the amount becoming due for salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th instant. viz.

The Director at	$2000	per annum ..	$500-
Treasurer	1200	" "	300-
Chief Coiner	1500	" "	375
Assayer	1500	" "	375
Melter & Refiner	1500	" "	375
Engraver	1200	" "	300
Clerk	700	" "	175
			2400

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

Very respectfully, your ob^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad^a July 13. 1830

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Nine thousand seven hundred dollars $9700, for the purpose of discharging the amount of two Invoices of copper planchets recently imported from Liverpool and to defray the expenses here incident to such importations.

I am very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a July 20 1830

Sir

Your shipment of 58 casks of copper planchets by the Montezuma was duly rec^d and subsequently your account for the same with charges, £1282.1.6.

Our account with you exhibits a balance in favour of the Mint, on the 30th June last, of $76.24. I therefore remit on this occasion less than the amount of your present Invoice by nearly that sum. Enclosed you the first of Exchange of the Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co for £1270 Sterling, which please pass to the credit of the Mint at maturity, and, when convenient, oblige me by stating the precise balance of Account to that period.

The condition of the planchets now rec^d has not been to any considerable extent examined. We believe however that they will prove satisfactory.

By the next packet I shall again ask your attention to the subject of Mint Machinery with a hope that a contract may be made on satisfactory terms, for that part thereof specially pertaining to the operation of coinage.

1^t by Montezuma

Very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esq^r
Soho Mint
near Birmingham

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 14. 1830

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for five thousand dollars, $5000, for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint Wages of Labourers &c

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Aug. 19. 1830

Sir

You are requested to furnish the Mint with a farther supply of Ten Tons of Cent planchets as soon as you shall find it convenient. It would be satisfactory however to receive half or the whole of this order by a packet to arrive here before the end of December. Your usual attention will secure the fulfilment of this order according to our wishes without any specific instructions.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

1st by Monongahela Aug 20.
2 via New York Sept. 1
Mathew R. Boulton Esqr.
Soho Mint
near Birmingham

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Sept. 27. 1830

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount becoming due for salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th inst. viz

The Director at	$2000	per ann.	$500
Treasurer	1200	" "	300
Chief Coiner	1500	" "	375
Assayer	1500	" "	375
Melter & Refiner	1500	" "	375
Engraver	1200	" "	300
Clerk	700	" "	175
			$ 2400

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secy. of the Treasury

Very respectfully
your obt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

See below
date Sept. 30. 1830

Mint of the U States
Philada. Octr. 12. 1830

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Three thousand and eighty dollars, $3080, for the incidental and contingent Expenses of the Mint Wages of Labourers &c

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1

To James Rush Treasurer of the Mint
of the United States — —

Charge Amount of Profit & Loss on Copper with the sum of Six hundred and seventy eight dollars, fifty four cents, and pass the same to the credit of Copper Coinage, being the Amount expended by you in the distribution of Copper coins from the first of October 1829 to the 30th Sept. 1830 — together with commission for your agency therein of One per cent on $13783.81, the amount of Copper coins distributed within the above period as per abstract No. 18 rendered with the Account of Expenditures of the Mint for the Quarter ending this day.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant —
Given under my hand this 30th day Sept. 1830

Saml. Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philada. Nov. 4. 1830

Sir

I have the honour to forward, herewith, an estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment, for the year 1831.

With great respect
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1831.

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk

The Director	2000	
The Treasurer	1200	
The Chief Coiner	1500	
The Assayer	1500	
The Melter and Refiner	1500	
The Engraver	1200	
The Treasurer's Clerk	700	9600

Compensation to Assistants & Labourers

The Compensation of Assistants in the several departments of the Mint, for Extra Clerk hire and for the wages of Labourers employed in the different operations of the Establishment		14.600

Incidental & Contingent expenses

For repairs of Melting Furnaces and Machinery repairs of Buildings, for Carpenter Blacksmith & Millwright Work	3500	
For Iron Steel, Lead, Castings Nitric & Sulphuric Acids Pot Ash Copper Alloy & precipitation of Silver, Tallow, Candles &c.	2.500	
For Wood & Coal for the Steam Engine & Furnaces	3.500	
For Stationary & Fuel for the different offices	230	
For Crucibles Melting pots and Ironmongery	2350	
For Wastage on Coining Gold & Silver	1500	13.580
		$ 37.780

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Nov. 4th 1830
Samuel Moore.

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov. 29. 1830

Sir

Will you do me the favour to inform me, whether under the practice of the Department, it is necessary that Dr. Rush, late Treasurer of the Mint, should forward a statement of his Accounts for settlement to that period of the present Quarter at which his successor Mr. Findlay

entered on the duties of the Office; or whether it will be sufficient that the usual returns at the close of the Quarter, be made for the whole term. In the latter case it will of course result that Mr. Findlay assume the accounts as he finds them on the records of the Mint. On this point I am persuaded there will be no difficulty. The return for the whole Quarter will be made in due time by Mr. Findlay if the procedure be considered proper.

Very respectfully,
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Jos. Anderson Esqr.
Comptroller of the Treasury
Washington

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Dec. 14. 1830

Sir

A few days since I addressed to the Comptroller of the Treasury a request to be informed whether under the practice of the Department it is necessary that Dr. Rush the late Treasurer of the Mint should forward a statement of his accounts for settlement to that period of the present Quarter at which his successor Mr. Findlay entered on the duties of the Office, or whether it will be sufficient that the usual return at the close of the Quarter be made for the whole term. In the latter case the present Treasurer Mr. Findlay will of course assume the accounts as he finds them on the records of the Mint on which point there will be no difficulty. The return for the whole Quarter will be made in due time by Mr. Findlay if this procedure be considered proper — It has since occurred to me that the enquiry would more regularly have been addressed immediately to yourself — Will you please to favour me with the information requested.

Very respectfully
Your ob. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Richard Harrison Esqr.
Auditor of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia December 22d 1830

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars being the amount becoming due for Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 31st instant viz

The Director at	$ 2000	per	annum	$ 500
The Treasurer	1200	"	"	300
Chief Coiner	1500	"	"	375
Assayer	1500	"	"	375
Melter & Refiner	1500	"	"	375
Engraver	1200	"	"	300
Clerk	700	"	"	175
				$ 2400

Honorable Samuel D Ingham }
Secretary of the Treasury }

Very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Saml Moore

Mint of the U States
Philada. 11 Jany. 1831

Sir

The annual report on the operations of the Mint for the year 1830 is herewith forwarded, in duplicate according to former usage, and addressed, as heretofore, to the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt Serv.
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham }
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
Philada. 1st Jany. 1831

Sir

I have the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint within the past year.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $ 3,155,620; comprising $ 643,105 in gold coins, $ 2495,400 in silver and $ 17115 in copper and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin viz

Half Eagles	126351	pieces, making	$ 631,755 –
Quarter Eagles	4540	" "	11350 –
	130891		643,105

Brought forward	130,891	pieces making	$ 643,105 –
Half Dollars	4,764,800	" "	2,382,400 –
Dismes	510,000	" "	51,000 –
Half Dismes	1,240,000	" "	62,000 –
Cents	1,711,500	" "	17,115 –
	8,357,191	"	3,155,620 –

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year about $125000 were derived from Mexico South America and the West Indies; $19,000 from Africa, $466000 from the gold region of the United States and about $33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States above mentioned, about $24000, may be stated to have been received from Virginia $204000 from North Carolina; $26,000 from South Carolina and $212,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report the progressive development of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which previously to 1824 had been inconsiderable but from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from $5000 to $128000; and also to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the Mint from Virginia and South Carolina about $2500 having been received from the former and $3500 from the latter. The past year exhibits in relation to all these States a conspicuous increase in the production of gold and presents also the remarkable fact of $212,000 in gold received from Georgia from which State no specimen thereof had been presented at the Mint in any previous year.

The coinage above exhibited exceeds the amount of any former year. The demand remains nevertheless unabated and the mass of bullion now in the vaults of the Mint is large beyond any former example.

These facts confirm the expediency of the provisions for extending the Mint Establishment, and indicate that the measure has not been premature. In relation to the structure erecting under those provisions, I have the satisfaction to state that ~~though~~ although its progress has been during a part of the past season unexpectedly impeded the preparations making for a vigorous prosecution of the work at the earliest practicable moment, authorise the hope that the commencement of the operations of coinage in the new Edifice will be deferred but for a short period beyond the time contemplated when the foundation of the structure was laid namely on the 4th July of the present year. Nor is a less confident hope entertained that the character of the structure as a public Edifice and its efficiency for the purposes of its destination will be found to accord with the wishes of the Government a-indicated by the appropriations made for the object —

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

The President
of the United States

Mess.rs M. R. Boulton & Son
Birmingham

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a Jan.y 12. 1831

You are requested to furnish the Mint with five Tons, 5 Tons, of cent planchets, availing yourselves for the benefit of the United States, of the present low price of copper in England, and using the utmost precaution to have it of the first quality and the planchets duly annealed. In regard to weight, Milling, package and shipment, you are aware of our wishes.

You will please also furnish the Mint with 12 doz rough cut files 3/4 round
500 lb 1½ inch square, best cast steel for dies
500 lb 1 3/8 " " "
500 lb 1 1/4 " " "

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

No 2

To W. Findlay Treasurer of the Mint —

Charge account of Profit & Loss with the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty eight dollars and two cents and credit the same on the Books of the Mint to the Bank of the United States Account of Silver coins being the Balance by which the various sums retained for separating & refining toughening and alloy on gold and silver deposites coined in the year 1830 exceeds the amount the amount of wastage accruing thereon and to be placed to the credit of the United States in ordinary account and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand this thirty first day of Dec.r 1830

Sam.l Moore
Director

Retained on silver .... 8333.86 } excess retained $2281.52
Wastage on do 6152.34
retained on Gold . 869.83 } excess of wastage 123.50
wastage on Gold 993.33
difference being excess on gold & silver ... 2158.02

Hon.l S. D. Ingham
Sec.y of the Treasury

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a 22.d Jan.y 1831

Sir —

In compliance with your request under date of the 7th accompanying a copy of the letter therein referred to addressed to the department by a committee of the House of Representatives I have the honor now to submit the information in my possession on the several points embraced by the Committee which they have to refer to numerically in their order without reciting them.

1 The dollars issued by the New States of Mexico, Central America & Peru are equal in fineness and weight to those issued under the dominion of Spain. The Bolivian dollar and that La Plata are probably equal to the former, but are rare and little known at the Mint. The Chilean dollar is of the same fineness as the above, but inferior thereto in weight, usually by about one grain each. All these coins exhibit, in general, a less careful workmanship than the ordinary Spanish dollar. The Columbian coin, improperly called a dollar, is far inferior to its denomination, both in fineness and weight.

2 The statements communicated to the President Dec.r 27. 1826 respecting the dollars of the new Am. States are not impaired by the result of subsequent assays in regard to fineness. They are however found to weigh slightly less in recent deposites than those statements exhibit. This results partly from the increasing proportion of coins somewhat diminished by wear, which enter now into all deposites of that description, and partly from the fact that our weights have been adjusted since that day by the standard Troy pound, designated in the Act of Congress of May 19th 1828, and thereby have become slightly heavier.

We have had so little experience in regard to the Five Franc piece since 1826 that nothing can be usefully added respecting those coins, to the statements then given, except in regard to their weight, which will be affected in some degree by the considerations just mentioned. A few specimens of the issues of 1829 were tried in that year, at your request, and their value found to be 93 7/10 cents as mentioned in my letter of the 30 Sep.r annexed to your report on the value of Gold and Silver —

3. Spanish dollars and those of the New American States, especially Mexico, form a very considerable proportion of the deposites at the Mint as will appear by referring to Table A, hereto annexed. The considerations mentioned under No 2 tend to make the result less profitable to the depositor than the statements before mentioned would indicate. The average gain on Mexican dollars as now received may be stated at from 4 to 5 mills.

In regard to the Spanish dollar our experience within the past year and especially in recent deposites has been conspicuously at variance with the statements alluded to. Several deposites of large sums have been found to offer a very trivial gain on coinage. This is due wholly to a deficit in weight not exhibited in any former year indicating that a considerable proportion of the Spanish dollars now remaining in the U States are the residue of parcels from which the most perfect coins have been selected. The effect of this added to the suspension of new emissions by which their average weight would be partially sustained must render such results in relation to the Spanish dollar frequent hereafter. A deposit of Spanish dollars amounting to $170000 weighed on the 13th. is a further illustration of this fact, the gain being only 9/10 Mill per dollar.

Five Franc pieces are not deposited in such quantities as to afford data for an average in regard to them. No deposit meriting notice has been made of this coin in recent years.

4 – Of the amount of bullion received within the period embraced by Table A and exhibited in the first column about one sixth part consisted of Plata Pina. This term is applied to silver collected by the aid of Mercury and brought to the Mint without having been melted. The average value of this form of bullion when reduced to condition suitable for assaying may be stated at $1.25 per ounce Troy, being about 8½ per cent above the value of our standard silver. It is to be noted however that Plata Pina is subjected to melting before it is assayed and in this process is diminished on an average about 3 per cent in weight by the dissipation of some remains of Mercury and of humidity absorbed by the porous quality of this form of bullion and also of other extraneous Matters occasionally found therein, so that in the condition of its ordinary delivery at the Mint its value may be stated at about 5½ per cent above its weight in silver coins of the United States. Bullion of other descriptions on an average of the whole amount embraced in the Table is found to be worth about $1.21 per ounce being about 5 per cent above the value of our standard silver.

It is proper to state that all silver not in the form of coin is comprised in this column which thus embraces a proportion of plate. The great mass of it however consists of silver which has been melted only but not wrought in any manner.

5 – Table A exhibits the proportion of silver bullion and coin received at the Mint, and also the amount of the several denominations of our silver coin issued, annually, from the year 1811 inclusive.

No separation is made of old and defaced from new or perfect coins. They are all received by weight as bullion. In the column of various coins are comprised a large quantity of irregular coins of Spanish America called hammered and cast dollars, also all the European silver coins of which except the Five Franc pieces the amount is inconsiderable, and of these less than $200,000 are to be found separately deposited within the period embraced.

The column denominated Mexican dollars includes those of Central America Peru and Chile, which are generally deposited with the Mexican and form a very inconsiderable proportion of the amount under this head.

6 – The average loss by wastage on silver coinage may be stated at the fourth of one per cent on the amount coined. The last four years give a small fraction loss. This is born by the U. States, the depositor receiving in coin agreeably to Law all the fine metal he deposits, and without charge provided the bullion be of standard fineness. If it be above standard the depositor is charged for the requisite alloy and if below standard he is charged with the expense of the materials employed in refining it.

7 – The wastage is not influenced by the character of the bullion as to fineness unless it be so base as to require refining. In this operation there must be some loss and all the processes to which other bullion is exposed to loss are subsequently to be passed through. The waste on refining will be in some proportion to the degree of baseness but the ratio has not been determined. The wastage is ascertained only at the end of the year.

Very few deposits of coin require to be refined they are therefore among the deposits liable to the least waste and there is no appreciable difference in this respect between new and old coins.

8 – The expense on the coinage of silver are necessarily combined with that of Gold; on an average however of the years 1826 to 1828 inclusive in which the coinage of Gold was comparatively inconsiderable and therefore may be disregarded in a general estimate the expense excluding wastage it appears was one per cent with a very near approximation to exactness. The wastage as before mentioned being about 1/4 of one per cent makes the whole expense about 1¼ per cent which may be taken as the average of a silver coinage of about $2300,000 yearly. — The proportion of expenditure will however diminish with the amount of issues, a portion of the charges of the Mint being fixed. The gradation of reductions can not now be determined, but it is believed that a coinage of four Millions of dollars may be effected at an expense something less than one per cent including wastage.

There is no apparent difference in expense between deposits of the ordinary character of bullion and those foreign coins usually received at the Mint. Both unwrought bullion and coins which require to be melted before assaying are to that extent more expensive to the U. States than deposits in which this may be dispensed with – the materials and labour there employed being a part of the general expense of the Mint. But this difference eludes notice by its minuteness when singly designated.

9 – Our present force is adequate to the coinage of 600,000 half dollars monthly. This result will however be in some measure affected by the attention given to the smaller denominations but so that the amount of the years coinage will nearly accord with the above. This is exclusive of gold the amount of which if unusually large will somewhat impede the silver coinage.

10 – The New Mint will be competent no doubt to the coinage of ten Millions in due proportion of the different denominations of our coin if bullion be regularly supplied. Materials [illegible] I would not now venture to indicate

The coinage in the new Establishment will it is hoped commence as early as August next. The fourth of July was designated as the time when the corner stone was laid but this I apprehend can not be accomplished. The Establishment will not be in readineſs for vigorous operations till near the close of the present year nor is it aimed on to forward the iſsue of the coinage more than will be equivalent to the interruption of a removal.

11— Three thousand dollars in dollars and probably more may be coined while $2000 are coined in half dollars with an equal number of pieces, and the annual expense wastage excepted would be about the same. The wastage per cent on dollars would be leſs than that on smaller coins but the difference would be unimportant between dollars and half dollars.

12— It is anticipated that the demand for coinage may be met by the New Mint with a delay rarely exceeding twenty days. Prompt payment as soon as the value is ascertained will it is supposed be practicable for all deposites of moderate amount.

13— The value of a deposite requiring only a single aſsay is usually ascertained and a certificate thereof iſsued in 24 hours. If there are several parcels and especially if they require previous melting the time is extended to two or three days and if the number be large and also require melting the delay will occasionally be extended to four or five days.—

14— The Banks generally cash Mint Certificates at a deduction of half per cent when the coinage is not apprehended to be distant. The Bank of the United States without regard to the interval to elapse before coinage receives certificates at that deduction.—

15— The aſsayer takes a small piece from each bar or maſs of bullion and estimates the whole value from the aſsay of that piece. The result in regard to the Maſs generally confirm the correctneſs of the estimate deduced from the aſsays thus made. In a given instance this may occasionally be slightly incorrect, on an average however it will be liable to no important failure.

In the proceſs now frequent at the Mint of parting Gold and Silver the small aſsay is tested by an actual analysis of the whole maſs, thus presenting the two metals to be separately weighed. This is a happy experiment of the correctneſs of the usual aſsay and the accordance therewith is generally very satisfactory.

Foreign coins of well established character when deposited are estimated on their known fineneſs, the aſsay being from time to time employed to ascertain their uniformity in that respect. This is particularly convenient and almost indispensible in our present Establishment. The delay of melting large deposites of coins for aſsaying would be sensibly felt in the buſineſs of the year. In the New Mint this difficulty will be removed and without interrupting the ordinary operations coins may be very generally melted before aſsaying.—

It may be observed that the purity of our coins is not wholly

dependent on the accuracy of the estimate made in the first instance of the fineneſs of a deposite. The Ingots prepared therefrom for coinage are, before delivery to the Chief Coiner, aſsayed again and returned to the melting pot if found to require it.—

16. The mode of aſsaying hitherto pursued has been that of cupellation. It is not perfectly constant in its results. A liability to error amounting to the half of one per cent is well known to be involved in this proceſs, if the ordinary directions for conducting it are relied on without any correction of its irregularity. This liability however is very much restricted by introducing into the Muffle along with the aſsays in question, another piece of determinate fineneſs and near the fineneſs of the Metal tried. The causes which tend to render the aſsay inaccurate exhibit their influence in the proof piece, and afford the measure of the correction neceſsary to be allowed in the case — not a perfect but a valuable correction.

The aſsayer of the Mint has acquired by long experience a facility in judging of the condition of his Muffle, which frequently confirmed by the employment of the proof piece renders his results more constant than are usually derived from this aſsay.

The heat employed is not determined by any form of Pyrometer. It is during the early part of the proceſs insufficient to sustain fine silver in a state of fusion. Towards the close the heat is excited as the Alloy is diſsipated so as to keep the silver fused when it becomes fine, though it would not during the proceſs melt fine silver. This appears to be the desirable point of temperature. At a lower heat the aſsay piece might become fixed at the moment before it becomes fine and the object be thereby partially defeated. The eye of the operator decides when the silver has become divested of its Alloy. Too high a temperature urges on the proceſs and wastes a portion of the silver.

The difficulty of measuring accurately high degrees of heat occasions wide discrepancies in the temperature aſsigned by different authorities as the melting point of silver. It is probable that the closing heat of a succeſsful aſsay may be about 4000 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The proportion of Lead to fine metal in our ordinary aſsays is about seven grains of Lead to one of fine Metal. The common form of cupel is employed, a shallow cup.

17— No silver aſsays have been made in the humid way. The subject having however attracted the attention of foreign aſsayers and chemists, and the probability being great that they may be led to adopt this method instead of cupellation, some experiments thereon will be considered worthy of attention, though the practice before mentioned of recurring to a proof piece renders us leſs sensible of the neceſsity of a change in this respect. A facile proceſs in the humid way would however be decidedly preferable

18— The aſsays required have been simplified and the scale thereof will be found in Table B.— In regard to a particular experiment of performing a part of those Assays with a quantity of Lead exactly one third of the fine silver, the suggestion has been carefully complied with. The quantity of Lead formed however no envelope for the Metal used. An Assay piece thus prepared was uniformly found reduced in weight about five pennyweights below those enveloped in the usual form with Lead and placed in the same Muffle. After three trials with similar results this experiment was discontinued as it somewhat interfered with the usual arrangement of the other Assay pieces.

Nine pieces of each of the coins mentioned by the Committee taken without selection, except in regard to dates the latest being sought for, were severally divided into three sections. Assay pieces were formed from each section of the same coin and exposed to the usual grades of heat successively in the same muffle. The result given under each grade of temperature is the average of three Assays thus made of different specimens of the same coin.

In all cases the same coin was experimented on successively through the different grades of heat in the same Muffle without interruption the heat being further raised for each secondary experiment—the proof piece of the fineness stated being always introduced along with the Assay pieces.

The variable effect on the proof piece under a temperature intended to be the same indicates the irregularity of result which the uncertainty of temperature involves. In the low and medium temperatures which may be considered as the limits of our ordinary assay heat the highest error in the proof is in the third column of the low heat, viz 15 grains. This is an error of 15 grains of fine silver in the pound Troy of 5760 grains standard, being about one fourth of one per cent. The Assay piece in this case without the proof to correct it would give an erroneous result to that extent.

The general aspect of the Table exhibits an illustration of the irregularity of the common Silver Assay and of the corrective value of the proof piece. The average of the low and medium temperatures it appears is very nearly true in the proof, the greatest deviation from its real fineness combining the two Assays scarcely exceeds two grains. The true State of the coins will therefore be best derived from a similar average. If this be applied to the Dollar of the United States alone taking care to correct the Assays by the proof this coin appears 1 7/13 grains in the pound too fine.— If applied to the half dollar alone it appears 5 6/13 grains in the pound inferior, the mean is 4 3/13 grains or a small fraction over the 12th of one per cent. The same measure applied to the five franc piece gives a result 3 2/3 grains inferior which is about the 18th of one per cent.

The result as regards the Peruvian and Mexican dollars requires particular explanation. One section of the former gave constantly a result finer than the ordinary grade of that coin by nearly one and a half pennyweights in the pound. In the Mexican on the contrary one section gave constantly one dwt and eighteen grains inferior. In both coins the other sections of three pieces gave results conformable to ordinary experience. I have thought it best to

report on them precisely as the facts occurred without resorting to a change of specimens. There is not the smallest ground for supposing that either was any thing but an accidental variety and they exhibit strikingly the irregularities to which the ordinary silver assay is liable if not continuously conducted and with frequent reference to a proof Standard.

All the specimens both of Peruvian and Mexican Dollars were of 1830, as were also the five franc pieces except two of 1827, but equally perfect.

The inquiry respecting the expediency of making certain foreign coins a legal tender is probably not intended to be addressed to me. I shall be excused however for expressing briefly that the condition of the Spanish dollar renders its rejection as a tender probable, and upon those institutions which are liable to be called upon for heavy payments so much embarrassment while their vaults may be well supplied with other dollars worth more than their nominal value. The extension of the tender beyond the Mexican dollar may not be necessary. That coin abounds in our country to an extent probably ten fold greater than that of all the other dollars of the new American States. It has become familiar to us and is decidedly of greater intrinsic value than the Spanish dollar has been within the last twenty years. In two or three years so many of these coins, which are profitable for coinage, will reach the Mint that the issues thence distributed will place our currency beyond the reach of further embarrassment.

The whole amount of our own coins now in the U. States cannot much exceed fourteen Millions of dollars. This may be expected to be doubled in three years after the completion of the new Mint. It would be more rapidly done if bullion should be abundantly and regularly supplied. But time will be required to collect those foreign coins from their distant positions to the Mint unless the Government should adopt the policy of supplying bullion by a direct operation.

If the Mexican dollar be made a legal tender it is presumed it will be in the same terms as those employed in relation to that of Spain viz at 100 cents each provided the weight thereof be not less than 17 dwts 7 grains. There will then be no inducement of sufficient profit on coinage to compensate the Bank for presenting them at the Mint as they will be worth from 4 to 5 Mills above their legal valuation.

Five franc pieces associate so inconveniently with our decimal denominations that they appear never to have been a popular coin. If it should however be deemed necessary to make these coins again a legal tender for a short period, it is proper to observe that the law by which they were formerly so made involves an incongruity. They were made a legal tender at $1.16 per ounce and also at 93 cents 3 mills each, provided the weight thereof be not less than 16 dwts. 2 grains. They seem [illegible] their weight when issued from the Mint.

It would seem judicious to leave an inducement for the coinage of five franc pieces nearly equivalent to that of the Mexican Dollar—the rate of $1.16 per ounce will do this. their real value being $1.16.4 per ounce. If made a legal tender by tale at 93 cents provided the weight thereof be not less than 16 dwts. 1 grain a similar inducement would remain. the five franc piece of 16 dwts 1 grain is worth 93 cents 3½ mills.

I beg leave to say in regard to further regulations for the Mint that it would be desirable to defer the subject to the next session. There are various points which it is wished to submit to the consideration of Congress for the improvement of the Institution. The whole system of Laws in regard to it which are now distributed through the several volumes of the Acts of Congress could be advantageously digested into one act with emendations in various particulars. In the interim a series of careful experiments will be made which is already commenced on the subject of the humid assay the results of which can then be advantageously compared with those obtained by the processes now in use in Europe.

The payment of deposits on behalf of the Treasury at the prevailing deduction on Mint certificates if not left optional with the depositor to accept or decline would greatly extend the amount of our deposits of foreign coins. The Banks are the chief depositors of these. To them prompt payment is of no great moment and the gain on coinage is a prevailing inducement.

I have the honor &c. Saml Moore

— Table A —

Amount of silver deposited at the Mint and silver coins emitted annually — from the year 1815 to 1830 both inclusive —

Years	Bullion	Spanish dollars	Mexican dollars	Various coins	Amount deposited	Amount coined	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	Half dimes
	D	D	D	D	D	D C	D C	D C	D C	D C
1815				43,169	43,169	17,308 —		17,308 —		
1816				6,042	6,042	28,575.75	23,575 —	5,000.75		
1817	61,470	516,323		275,402	853,195	607,783.50	607,783.50			
1818	76,945	694,260		254,606	1,025,811	1,070,454.50	980,161 —	90,293.50		
1819	142,457	669,385		202,115	1,013,957	1,140,000 —	1,104,000 —	36,000 —		
1820	22,956	308,835		118,912	450,703	501,680.70	375,561 —	31,861 —	94,258.70	
1821	205,379	391,967		231,358	828,704	825,762.45	652,898.50	54,212.75	118,651.20	
1822	593,774			233,217	826,991	805,806.50	779,786.50	16,020 —	10,000 —	
1823	465,248	116,765	199,567	246,070	1,027,720	895,550 —	847,100 —	4,450 —	44,000 —	
1824	453,698	696,082	394,808	340,811	1,885,399	1,752,477 —	1,752,477 —			
1825	609,668	100,358	228,412	456,674	1,395,112	1,564,583 —	1,471,583 —	42,000 —	51,000 —	
1826	394,219	187,180	1,762,245	148,741	2,492,385	2,002,090 —	2,002,090 —			
1827	357,465		1,824,997	157,655	2,340,120	2,869,200 —	2,746,700 —	1,000 —	121,500 —	
1828	553,212	206,834	770,476	171,348	1,701,920	1,575,600 —	1,537,600 —	25,500 —	12,500 —	
1829	832,099	65,028	1,168,486	155,408	2,221,021	1,994,578 —	1,856,078 —		77,000 —	61,500
1830	912,373	227,560	1,949,979	117,560	3,207,772	2,495,400 —	2,382,400 —		51,000 —	62,000
	$5,681,493	$4,181,197	$8,298,990	$3,159,341	$21,321,021	$20,146,849.40	$19,119,793.50	$323,646	$579,909.90	$123,500

Table B

	Assay of various coins at different grades of Temperature	Result at nearly usual Temperature	Result at Medium Temperature	Result at high Temperature	
		Oz. dwt. grs.	Oz. dwt. grs.	Oz. dwt. grs.	
1st Ounce.	Dollar of the U. States	10-14-13 4/13	10-13-19 9/13	10-13-1 5/13	
	Proof piece of U.S. Standard viz. 10 oz. 14 dwts. 4 4/11 grs. fine in 12 oz.	10-14-10 1/13	10-14-0 2/13	10-13-4 5/13	
2d Ounce.	Half dollars of the U. States	10-13-21 11/13	10-13-20 —	10-12-13 1/13	
	Proof piece of U.S. Standard viz 10 oz. 14 dwts. 4 4/11 grs. fine in 12 oz.	10-14-2 —	10-14-2 2/13	10-12-20	
3d Ounce.	Five Franc pieces	10-16-7 —	10-15-19 2/3	10-14-14 2/3	
	Proof piece of the French Standard viz. 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine in 12 oz.	10-16-15 —	10-15-14 —	10-14-12 —	
4th Ounce.	Peruvian dollar	10-16-8 —	10-15-18	10-15-4 2/3	
	Proof piece of 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine in 12 Ounces	10-16-8 —	10-15-13 ½	10-14-15	
5th Ounce.	Mexican dollar	10-15-15 —	10-15-0 —	10-14-3	
	Proof piece of 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine in 12 Ounces	10-16-8 —	10-15-13 ½	10-14-15	

Mint of the United States
Philada 28 Jany 1831

Sir

The information requested in your letter of the 15th received on the 20th. in regard to "the wastage deposits and expenses on the coinage of Gold and Silver the charges on each Metal ~~separately~~ including but stating the gain on copper for each year since 1815:—and also the expenditure on the New Mint" will be found in the annexed Table, except the particular last mentioned.

The aggregate amount of deposits and coinage of Gold and Silver is given for each year of the period named, with the aggregate expense thereon, including wastage, the annual wastage on both metals jointly for the whole period being also given.

A specification of the Gold and Silver coinage with the wastage on each severally is given only for the last seven years beginning with 1824. The purpose of comparison it has been believed would be satisfactorily attained without extending the analysis farther. This will be done however with as little delay as may be if desired. Recent years it may be remarked being those of the most abundant coinage offer the most instructive data.

The irregularity of the proportion of expenditure to coinage occasionally observed is to be explained by the circumstance that within certain years other than the ordinary expenses were incurred such as the erection or repair of some building or the construction of new Machinery.

The expenses stated are those sustained by the United States. Those paid by the depositors for alloy, for refining &c. when required are not included.

The expenses of the coinage of gold and silver are unavoidably combined in our accounts, so that the proportion due to each cannot be specified. Our gold coinage has generally been too small to be felt very perceptibly in the expenses of the year. It is believed, however, that the expense of a coinage of three millions of dollars in Gold, wastage excepted would not exceed the half of one per cent, and that the addition of two Millions more would add perhaps not more than the tenth of one per cent, on the additional coinage wastage excepted. The coinage of three Millions of Dollars in silver in due proportions of the various denominations of our coin may be estimated to cost wastage excepted about five tenths of one per cent, and an addition of two Millions more would not probably cost more than one third of one per cent wastage excepted on the additional coinage.

There is no charge on the coinage of either gold or silver. Bullion above standard is alloyed and that below standard is refined at the expense of the depositor. These preliminary operations place the deposite on a par with one of standard fineness the coinage of which is free, the depositor receiving in coin the full weight of the standard bullion deposited. This is the inducement by which bullion is solicited to the Mint. The United States provides neither gold nor silver for coinage.

The percentage of expense diminishes as the amount coined becomes greater, certain expenses of the Establishment being fixed. The coinage of gold and silver for the whole sixteen years is nearly twenty four Millions, or about a million and a half yearly, the expense on which including wastage will be found to be one and a half per cent very nearly. The amount coined in the last seven years is $15,806,290.50 or $2258000 in round numbers yearly— the expense thereon it appears is one per cent & a minute fraction. The average coinage of the last two years is $2,714,000 at an expense of $\frac{89}{100}$ of one per cent.

The aggregate wastage of the whole period of sixteen years is $\frac{27\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ of one per cent. The wastage of the last seven years is $\frac{24}{100}$ of one per cent, that of the silver being $\frac{24\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ and that on gold $\frac{15\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ of one per cent.

In regard to wastage it is farther to be observed that a portion of this is from time to time recovered from the broken crucibles &c which are carefully preserved for this purpose till a convenient period. During the suspension of business consequent on the late war the amount of $2,859.39.5 was thus recovered and passed to the credit of the U. States. Means will be provided in the New Mint for pulverizing the fragments of crucibles and other refuse and making the recoveries alluded to yearly.

The gain on copper as stated in the Table is subject to a deduction for the expenses of distributing copper coins to all parts of the U. States. The amount thence to be deducted may be estimated at about five per cent on the profits exhibited in the Table; thereby reducing the aggregate gain on copper for the

× 993.18.5 should be 893.18.5
$3036.60 should be 2936.60

last sixteen years to about $86,000— The profit is stated on the Books of the Mint when the copper for coinage is received— the coinage and distribution however may be partially or wholly in the following year. The expense of coining copper is embraced in that of Gold and Silver.

The profit on copper estimating from the increased demand for copper coins will probably in the present year and on an average of future years be not less than $10,000, diminishing to that extent the effective charge of the Mint Establishment.

The sum of the expenditures on the New Mint including the site is $108,667.64. A few accounts not yet rendered it is conjectured may amount to about $1500 more.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl S. D. Ingham }
Secy of the Treasury }

	Amount Gold & Silver deposited	Amount Gold & Silver coined	Expenses excluding Wastage	Wastage on Gold and Silver	Amount of Silver coined	Wastage on Silver	Amount of Gold coined	Wastage on Gold	Gain on Copper
	D. c	D. c	D. c m	D. c m	D. c	D. c m	D	D. c m	D. c
									906.92—
1815	44555.475	20,483.—	14478.43—	defined					
1816	20578.28—	28575.75	18234.00—	defined					5620.39—
1817	846855.15.5	607,783.50	31,984.72—	2,373.02.5					10,557.66—
1818	1,222,221.55—	1,313,394.50	23,570.76—	4713.77.5					10,131.29—
1819	1,353,660.05—	1,398,815.—	24,903.81.5	4,822.82.5					10,374.57—
1820	1,690,408.43.5	1,820,710.70	21,345.87.5	6,263.56.5					4,146.19—
1821	1021,606.23.5	1,015,087.45	14,912.03—	3,743.07.5					11467.26—
1822	919,117.46.5	894,786.50	20,763.82.5	2,804.46.5					1,233.79—
1823	1,092,302.95.5	967,975.—	19,907.05	3,244.19.5					
1824	1,973,071.37—	1,845,677—	20,172.65.5	4,023.92—	1,752,477	2,524.32.5	93,200—	194.29.5	4021.44—
1825	1,551,890.92.5	1,720,465—	20,774.74.5	3,786.59—	1,564,583—	3,391.56.5	156,385—	395.02.5	2246.58—
1826	2,576,946.14—	2,094,335—	22,571.46—	5,763.33—	2,002,090—	5,522.91.5	92,245—	270.40.5	5,851.63—
1827	2,471,944.12.5	3,000,765—	28,303.02.5	7,338.69.5	2,869,200—	7,018.55.5	131,565—	320.14—	8,302.94.5
1828	1,844,062.41—	1,716,745—	22,018.58.5	3,664.07.5	1,575,600	3,364.62.5	140,145—	299.55—	4,435.76.5
1829	2,530,161.02.5	2,240,795.50	24,189.53.0	6,165.50—	1,994,578—	5,605.50—	295,717—	564.00	2,538.55.0
1830	3,843,786.05.5	3,138,505—	24,071.26—	7,145.52.5	2,495,400—	6,152.34—	643,105—	993.18.5	5,227.55.5
	$25,053,511.86—	$23,873,701.40½	357,507.05—	$65,166.56.0	$14,252,925—	$34,555.13.5	$1,552,362—	$3,036.60—	$91,143.47.5

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 27 1831

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for six thousand two hundred dollars, $6200, for the purpose of discharging the cost of an invoice of copper planchets recently imported from Liverpool and to defray the expenses there incident to such importation.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl S. D. Ingham }
Secy of the Treasury }

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada 31 Jany 1831

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department, Assays have been made of the following foreign coins the result of which is now respectfully submitted.

Gold Coins

From the Assayer's report it appears that the Gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal contain 22 parts of fine Gold in 24 parts: those of France $21\frac{19}{32}$ parts of fine Gold in 24 parts, and those of Spain $20\frac{63}{64}$ parts of fine Gold in 24 parts.

The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, deduced from the above assay is the same as that of the gold coins of the U States viz. $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight, that of the gold coins of France is $87\frac{1}{4}$ cents and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{76}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

These results are nearly conformable to those of our previous assays of the above coins except in regard to the gold coins of Spain which in this instance give a value slightly above the average of those usually obtained. It may be confidently inferred that no variation in fineness has been made in either of the coins mentioned.

In addition to the above, Assays have been made of the gold coins of Mexico and Columbia issued in 1829 and of those of Central America issued in 1827 being the latest dates procured. The result indicates an adherence on the part of those Governments to the gold standard of Spain, the greatest deviation from that standard not being greater than Spanish gold coins frequently exhibit. The gold coins of these new States may be estimated at $84\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pennyweight which corresponds with the average value thereof ascertained by the Assays of 1826—

Silver Coins.

Of Spanish dollars no later dates have been procured than those heretofore assayed and reported on viz. of 1824— The fineness thereof may be stated at 10 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grs. of fine silver in 12 ounces, conformably to previous reports. The value per ounce corresponding thereto is $116\frac{1}{10}$ cents. The standard of the silver coins of the U. States contains 10 oz. 14 dwts. $4\frac{5}{13}$ grs. of fine silver in 12 ounces, the value corresponding to which is $115\frac{38}{100}$ cents per ounce.

Specimens of the Mexican and Peruvian dollar of 1830 ... the Central American of 1829 and that of La Plata of 1827 & 1828 have also been submitted to examination. The three first mentioned are found to be of the full Spanish standard. They were in fineness slightly inferior to that of the ordinary Spanish dollar, but not such as to indicate any authorised alteration in this respect. Being of recent coinage their weight exceeds that of the Spanish dollars now

in circulation. The value of these coins may be stated at $116\frac{1}{10}$ per ounce. By tale they may be estimated to average 100 cents $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

The specimens of the dollar of La Plata, examined in 1826 were found equal in fineness to the Mexican, though of less value by reason of their inferiority thereto in weight. On an average they were not found to be worth more than 100 cents each. The latest dates then examined were of 1813 and 1815. The specimens of this coin issued in 1827 & 1828 and now assayed, present results materially different from the above, and indicate a very sensible deterioration in the standard thereof. These specimens vary from 10 oz. 1 dwt. 12 grs. to 10 oz. 7 dwts. 6 grs. fine in 12 ounces. The former is equivalent to $108\frac{5}{10}$ cents per ounce and the latter to $111\frac{6}{10}$ cents. The value of the first according to their ordinary weight will be by tale $96\frac{1}{4}$ cents and that of the last $93\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Nothing can be usefully affirmed of the average value of coins liable to variations of this nature.

Late deposites of large amounts in Spanish dollars exhibit results not observed at the Mint before the latter part of the last year. They have heretofore been stated as producing on an average 100 cents 3 Mills each, conformably to the ascertained value of large quantities received from time to time for coinage. Recent deposites have produced less than one mill above their nominal value. This is to be attributed to the diminished average weight of these coins, arising in part from a want of new issues, and probably still more from the fact, that a large proportion of the Spanish dollars now remaining in the U States may be the residue of parcels from which the most perfect have been abstracted for the purposes of commerce and the arts.

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your obed. serv.
Saml Moore

Honl S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Feby 18. 1831

Matthew R. Boulton Esqr
Sir—

You are requested to supply the Mint as soon as may be conveniently done with ten Tons of cent planchets. Relying on your usual promptitude the amount of this order may it is supposed be expected to arrive in all the Month of June. If however it should appear that the whole amount can not be conveniently so delivered, you will oblige us by forwarding five Tons as soon as they can be in readiness.

Enclosed you have the first of a set of Exchange of the Bank of the United States for £ 1259.12.8 the amount of your last invoice of ten tons by the Alexander, diminished by a small balance due from you by our Account of £ 4-3-9, thereby equalizing the account as stated here.

I am aware that in your accounts there is a balance due from the Mint arising from occasional items of accruing interest. That such a charge necessarily arises occasionally between us, of which the amount can not be known here at the time of making a remittance is a circumstance which it is desirable to avoid, if it can be done in a manner satisfactory to you.

In order to effect this, if still you have no Agent in the United States, I would propose that your charge for copper be estimated on an extension of the time allowed for payment without Interest to a period within which our ordinary means of intercourse will enable me to place funds in your hands. Five months from the delivery at Liverpool, would probably almost uniformly be sufficient for this. In the event however of any interest accruing before the drafts should be mature, I would prefer that the amount thereof should in all instances be added to the next succeeding Invoice, so that the sum remitted you may in all cases liquidate the pending balance.

In the present instance I will thank you to add in above purpose, the balance that may be due for arrearage of interest, to the account for the ten Tons now ordered, and if you approve of the above suggestion of extending the time, which I trust will be satisfactory, in order to obviate such balances hereafter, you will please make your charge for the copper of this order accordingly.

The demand for copper coins is increasing with us, and I feel therefore the more solicitude that this matter should be adjusted in some way, that will prevent balances from accruing as heretofore.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Feby 19. 1831

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for seven thousand dollars $7000, for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, Wages of Labourers &c

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
Philada March 11. 1831

Sir

It has become my duty to communicate to you the decease of the Assayer of the Mint, Joseph Richardson; a gentleman long respected in this Institution, as a faithful Officer, and esteemed in the community, for the many excellencies of his personal character. He died this afternoon, after a short illness, from which, even yesterday, we flattered ourselves he might recover.

The process of the assay is indispensable to our daily operations. I shall therefore feel it incumbent on me to meet the instant exigencies of the occasion, by requesting the son of the deceased, John Richardson, who, during his father's illness, has officiated in his place, to continue to discharge the duties of that department, if the President shall be pleased to approve the measure, until the case shall be disposed of by a formal appointment.

This procedure, I would respectfully observe, is in accordance with the spirit of the provisions of the 4th section of the Act of March 3d 1795, relative to the appointment of a Melter & Refiner, and has its example, also, in other instances parallel to the present.

Happily, the duties of the Assayer will be skilfully performed, and every impediment to our ordinary progress obviated, by this arrangement. John Richardson has within the last ten years, devoted much time to the assistance of his father, and especially during the last five years, in which the former duties of the [illegible] Office have been greatly multiplied. The processes are therefore familiar to him. His integrity also, and assiduity in business, claim our entire confidence.

Will you be pleased to communicate the above to the President, and request for me that he will have the goodness to sanction by his approbation the temporary measure I have deemed it right, under the circumstances, to adopt.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secy. of the Treasury }

Sir

Mint of the U. States, Philada Mar 12. 1831

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasr of the Mint for seven thousand dollars for the incidental & contingent expenses of the Mint Wages of Labourers &c being the amount requested for those objects in my letter of the 19th Feby at which date you subsequently informed me the Bill had not passed making the requisite appropriations

Very respectfully
Your obed. Ser.t

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secy. of the Treasury

Sam.l Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad.a March 14. 1831

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for seven thousand $7000 viz for $3600 out of the appropriation of $14,600" for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint including extra clerk hire and labourers" and $3400 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs cost of Machinery for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Ser.t

Hon.l S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam.l Moore

To John Richardson
Sir —

Mint of the U. States
March 15. 1831

In order to prevent a suspension of the operations of the Mint, in consequence of the decease of the Assayer, your respected father, which would be at once detrimental to the interest and convenience of the depositors of bullion, and of the public, you, John Richardson, having heretofore become familiar with the process of that department, as an assistant to your father, and having officiated in his place, during his illness, are hereby requested to continue the ordinary duties of that Office, as acting Assayer, until or provided the President shall be pleased to approve the measure, until the case shall be provided for by a formal appointment.

Very respectfully

Sam.l Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia March 28th 1831

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars out of the appropriation of $9600 for salaries of the officers and clerk of the Mint being the amount due for the quarter ending 31 instant viz

The Director	at $2000 per annum		$500
Treasurer	" 1200	" "	300
Chief Coiner	" 1500	" "	375
Assayer	" 1500	" "	375
Melter & Refiner	" 1500	" "	375
Engraver	" 1200	" "	300
Clerk	" 700	" "	175
			$2400

Honorable Sam.l D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Samuel Moore

Mess. B. & J. Bohlen
Gentlemen

Mint of the United States
April 7th. 1831

You are requested to import for the Mint as soon as may be 300 black lead pots of No. 60, and 100 black lead pots of No. 80 together with five dozen Muffles for Assaying, also of black lead & according to the pattern furnished to your correspondents on a former occasion —

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Sam.l Moore

Sir

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a April 7. 1831

Be pleased to issue your warr.t in favour of the Treas.r of the Mint for six thousand five hundred doll.s $6500, viz, for $3500 out of the approp.n of $14600 for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint including extra clerk hire and Labourers" and $3000 out of the appropriation of $13,590" for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of Machinery, for allowance for wastage on gold and silver coinage at the Mint".

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury.

Very respectfully
Your obt Sert
Sam.l Moore

No 2

To William Findlay Treasurer of the Mint
of the United States

Charge Account of Profit and Loss on copper with the sum of Five hundred and eighteen dollars sixty cents and pass the same to the credit of Copper Coinage being the amount expended by you in the distribution of Copper coins from the first day of October 1830 to the 31st of March 1831 inclusive together with Commission for your agency therein of one per cent on $11.827 the amount of Copper coins distributed within the above period as per abstract No 18 rendered with the account of expenditures of the Mint for the Quarter ending this day.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant
Given under my hand this 31st of March 1831
Samuel Moore, Director

Mint of the United States
Philada June 17. 1831

Sir

Be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for $7000, viz. for $3000 out of the appropriation of $14600 "for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint including extra clerk hire and labourers" and $4000 out of the appropriation of $13570 "for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage on gold and silver coinage at the Mint"

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
June 27th 1831

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars out of the appropriation of $9,600 for Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint being the amount due for the Quarter ending June 30th 1831

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servt
Samuel Moore

A Dickins Esqr Acting Secretary
of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada July 8. 1831

Sir

Your favour of the 12th May advising that 29 casks of copper planchets of the last order for Ten Tons had been forwarded to Liverpool for shipment and that the remaining 21 casks would be soon ready was duly received a few days since — the copper first mentioned may be expected we trust by an early arrival but has not yet been received.

I have now to request that you will supply the Mint with a further amount of Ten Tons of cent planchets in such time that the delivery may be secured before the probable closing of our river by ice, say by the middle of December or at farthest in all that month —

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mathew R. Boulton Esq
Soho Mint
Near Birmingham
duplicate forwarded Augt 20th

Mint of the United States
Philada July 13. 1831

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for thirty three hundred and seventy dollars for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of copper planchets imported from Liverpool and to defray the expenses here incident to such importation.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Asbury Dickins Esqr
Acting Secy of the Treasy

Mint of the United States
Philada Augt 19. 1831

Sir

Herewith you will receive the first of a bill of Exchange of the Bank of the United States for £1266.13 — being the amount of your account rendered for Ten Tons of cent planchets recd by the Monongahela together with a balance of Interest accruing in your account with this institution for copper supplied. — Which amount you will please place to credit at maturity.

Referring to my letter of the 8th July for a further order for Ten Tons of cent planchets which it is presumed will have been duly recd I have only to repeat my hope that it will be convenient for you to forward the same so as to be here at farthest in all December immediately after which our river is liable to a temporary obstruction by ice.

M. R. Boulton Esqr

Very respectfully Yours &c
Saml Moore

Sir

Mint of the U States
Philada. Augt. 13. 1831

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for six thousand two hundred and sixty dollars $6260, in order to discharge the amount of an Invoice of copper planchets imported from Liverpool and to defray the expenses here incident to such importations.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Honl. Louis McLane
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 27, 1831

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for four thousand dollars $4000, viz for $2000 out of the appropriation of $14600 "for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint including extra clerk hire and labourers" and $2000 out of the appropriation of $13570 "for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage on gold and silver coinage at the Mint"

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Honl. Louis McLane
Secy. of the Treasury

No. 3.

To William Findlay Treasurer of the Mint of the United States

Charge Account of Profit and Loss on copper with the sum of one hundred and fifty two dollars sixty eight cents, and pass the same to the credit of Copper Coinage being the amount expended by you in the distribution of Copper Coins from the first day of April to the 30th day of June 1831, inclusive together with Commission for your agency therein of one per Cent on $5430.58 Cents the amount of Copper Coins distributed within the above period as per abstract No. 13 rendered with the account of expenditures of the Mint for the Quarter ending this day. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand this 30th day of June 1831

Samuel Moore Director

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia September 26th 1831

Sir

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars out of the appropriation of $9600. for the Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint being the amount due for the Quarter ending September 30th 1831

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Samuel Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secy. of the Treasury

Messrs. Wm. Harold & Sons

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 29. 1831

Gentlemen

You are requested to supply the Mint with five Tons of Cent planchets to be shipped at such period as will secure the arrival of the Invoice here early next spring.

In regard to weight quality of copper and careful manner of shipping I refer to former communications requesting your best attention to meet our wishes in those particulars.

Very respectfully
Yours
Saml. Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Octr. 11. 1831

Under date of the 26th ulto. an application was addressed to the Department requesting that you would be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred dollars out of the appropriation of $9600 for salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint being the amount due for the Quarter ending 30th Septr. 1831 — I am persuaded that some failure of the proper delivery has caused the warrant not having arrived, and must beg that you will excuse my soliciting your attention again to the request.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Honl. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1832 — 1833

Salaries of Officers and Clerks

The Director	2,000	
The Treasurer	1,200	
The Chief Coiner	1500	
The Assayer	1500	
The Melter and Refiner	1,500	
The Engraver	1200	
Two Clerks	1700	10.600

Compensation to Assistants & Labourers.

Compensation of Assistants in the several departments of the Mint and wages of Labourers employed in the various operations of the Establishment		19.870

Incidental and Contingent expenses

For Machinery Repairs of Furnaces Machinery Carpenters Blacksmiths Millwrights work	5000	
For Iron, Steel, lead, Castings, Chemical agents Copper for alloy and for precipitation of Silver, Tallow Oil Candles	3500	
For wood & coal for Steam Engine & Furnaces	7000	
For Stationery & Fuel for the different offices	300	
For crucibles Melting pots & Ironmongery	3500	
For wastage on Coining Gold & Silver	1500	
For Furniture for the New Mint including grates &c Stoves desks Book Cases Tables &c	1000	21.800
		$52.270

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia November 16th 1831
Samuel Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 16. 1831

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith an Estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1832 —

With great respect
Your obed. Servt.
Saml Moore

Hon. T. L. Smith
Register of the Treasury

No. 3 =

To William Findlay Treasurer of the Mint —

Charge Account of Profit & Loss with the sum of one thousand dollars and credit the same on the Books of the Mint to the Bank of the United States Account of Silver Coins, being so much of the amount by which the various sums retained for separating refining toughening and alloy on Gold & Silver deposits coined since the 1st of July 1831 exceeds the amount of wastage accruing thereon, which is to be placed to the Credit of the United States in ordinary account viz, the account of Incidental & contingent expenses &c — and for so doing this shall be your Warrant —

Given under my hand this thirtieth day of November 1831

Saml Moore
Director —

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decr. 28. 1831

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for twenty four hundred dollars $2400 out of the Appropriation of $9600 for Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint, to pay the amount of said salaries becoming due on the 31st instant.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Saml Moore

No. 4. —

To William Findlay Treasurer of the Mint —

Charge the Account of Copper Coinage with the sum of six hundred and seventy one dollars 28/100, and credit the same in the Account of Profit & Loss on Copper, being the amount of the [illegible] commissions on the distribution of copper coins credited in your Accounts for the first and second Quarter of the current year, viz

for the first Quarter	$518.60	
second do	152.68	$671.28

— Which commissions were under my Warrant of March 31 & June 30. 1831 charged to the Account of Profit & Loss on Copper and credited to the account of copper coinage — the Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that the above items are inadmissible in the settlement of the account of copper coinage and desired that the same be rendered as a separate account.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant
Given under my hand this 30th day of Sept. 1831

Saml. Moore
Director —

No 4 To William Findlay Treasurer of the Mint

Charge Account of Profit and Loss with the sum of one thousand two hundred and forty seven dollars eighty one Cents and credit the same on the Books of the Mint to the Bank of the United States account of Silver Coins being so much of the amount by which the various sums retained for separating, refining toughening and alloy on Gold & Silver deposites coined since the first of January 1831 exceeds the amount of wastage accruing thereon — which is to be placed to the credit of the United States in ordinary account, viz the account of Incidental and Contingent expenses &c. And for so doing this shall be your warrant

Given under my hand this 31st day of December 1831.

$1247.81

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany 12th 1832

Sir

The annual report on the operations of the Mint for the year 1831 is herewith forwarded in duplicate according to former usage and addressed as heretofore to the President of the United States —

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml. Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. 1 Jany. 1832

Sir

I have the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the past year.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $3,922,473.60, comprising $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600 in silver and $33,603.60 in copper and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces

of coin viz.

Half Eagles	140,594 pieces, making	$	702,970.00
Quarter Eagles	4,520	"	11,300.00
Half Dollars	5,873,660	"	2,936,830.00
Quarter Dollars	398,000	"	99,500.00
Dimes	771,350	"	77,135.00
Half Dimes	1,242,700	"	62,135.00
Cents	3,359,260	"	33,592.60
Half Cents	2200	"	11.00
	11,792,284		3,923,473.60

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year about $130,000 were derived from Mexico South America and the West Indies, $27000 from Africa, $518000 from the gold region of the United States and about $39,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States above mentioned, about $26000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, $294000 from North Carolina, $22000 from South Carolina and $176000 from Georgia. Gold has been received also within the past year from Tennessee and Alabama, not exceeding however $1000 from each of those States, an amount meriting little regard except as indicating the progressive developement of the gold region.

The first notice of gold of the United States on the records of the Mint occurs in the transactions of the year 1804. From that year to 1823 inclusive the average annual amount received at the Mint did not exceed $2500. Since the latter period the progressive increase has been remarkable. The amount received within the succeeding years to the present time may be stated as follows.

viz in	1824	$5000
	1825	17000
	1826	20000
	1827	21,000
	1828	46,000
	1829	134,000
	1830	466,000
	1831	518,000

Previously to the year 1829 the State of North Carolina alone had furnished gold to the Mint. Within that year it was received also from Virginia and South Carolina, viz, from the former $2500 and from the latter $3500. Early in 1830 gold began to be received from Georgia. The amount derived within that year from the various sections of the gold region was as follows, — Virginia $24,000, North Carolina $204,000 South Carolina $26000 and Georgia $212,000.

Silver Bullion has been supplied throughout the year in quantities amply sufficient for our present purposes. The coinage of silver alone has [illegible] the whole amount of coinage in any former year and the coinage of gold silver and copper has exceeded that of any previous year by nearly a million of dollars.

The employment of copper coins in circulation is becoming obviously more general than heretofore. They are transmitted at the public expense and risk to all parts of the United States within the range of ordinary means of transportation and their use and value are becoming familiar and acknowledged where until recently they have been in little estimation.

The profit on the copper coinage of the past year will somewhat exceed $10000. This profit is regularly accounted for to the Treasury of the United States thereby refunding so much of the sum appropriated for the expenses of the Mint Establishment. The whole effective expenditure of the Mint for the past year will thus be reduced to less than $28000.

It is with much regret I have to state that the early accession and continuance of intense cold, unexampled here in recent years, had the effect to arrest most unexpectedly certain parts of the work of the New Mint Edifice. A suspension thereof became thenceforth inevitable until the rigorous season shall be past, perhaps until April, and the whole of that month will probably be required for the completion of the Establishment.

Notwithstanding however this impediment, the extended efficiency of the Mint may be relied on to be in action early in the second quarter of the present year. Thenceforward the institution will be able to accomplish the payment of deposits with only a very brief delay, in coins of such denominations as may be preferred by the depositors, and should the supply of bullion be regular and competent, it is not doubted that the amount of coinage for the present year, will be equal to six millions of dollars. Of this amount it is proposed to make such a proportion of denominations less than the half dollar, as will sensibly improve the condition of the currency.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml Moore

The President
of the United States }

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 17. 1832

Mathew Robinson Butler Esqr.
Sir

I have been in possession for some days of Bills of Lading for 24 casks of copper planchets on board the Ship Allegheny and 16 casks on board the Algonquin part of 58 casks the amount of my order of July 8th. 1831 - These two ships have gone into New York having found our river impeded by ice, which occurred unusually early this winter - The residue of the order which, it appears could not be got on board the Algonquin, will it is presumed arrive soon at New York or here - Mild weather has prevailed for the past ten days, and the existing impediment to navigation on the Delaware it is hoped will be soon removed -

I have now to request that you will furnish the Mint with a further supply of Ten tons of cast planchets as soon as it shall be practicable, and forward the same by some good vessel for this port, favoring us as soon as may be with the amount thereof and charges - If by dispatching five tons as soon as that amount can be prepared, you can thereby put us in possession of a temporary supply by an earlier day, please do so and let the remaining five tons follow as soon as may be convenient -

Forwarded by Packet of 20th. N. York — Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Feby. 10th. 1832

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for the sum of Nine thousand six hundred dollars $9600, for the purpose of discharging the amount of fifteen tons of copper planchets imported from Liverpool, in the Ships Algonquin, Allegheny, North Star and Alexander, recently arrived at this port, and to defray the expenses here incident to such importations..

Very respectfully
Your obdt. Servt.
Saml Moore

Honl. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasy. }

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad^a Feby 9. 1832

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department Assays have been made of the following foreign coins, the result of which is now respectfully submitted

Gold Coins

From the Assayer's report it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal are of the fineness of 22 carats: those of France 21 carats 2 5/8 grains and those of Spain 20 carats 3½ grains.

The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal deduced from the above Assay is the same as that of the gold coins of the United States viz. 88 8/9 cents; that of the gold coins of France 87½ cents and that of the gold coins of Spain 84 34/100 cents per pennyweight.

The specimens of the gold coins of Great Britain subjected to Assay were of the dates of 1827. 1830 and 1831 all of which gave corresponding results. Those of France were of the coinage of 1810. 1824. 1825 and 1831 all of which were found of the same fineness. Of the gold coins of Spain and Portugal no later specimens were obtained than have on former occasions been assayed with similar results.

Gold coins of Mexico of 1831 and of Columbia of 1830 and 1831 have also been examined. The former were found equal in weight to the same denominations of the gold coins of Spain and of the fineness of 20 carats 3/4 grains corresponding to 84 59/100 cents per pennyweight. Those of Columbia were found on an average very nearly equal to the Spanish standard, being of the fineness of 20 carats 3 7/8 grains: but among themselves they present varieties in value – those of Bogota being 21 carats fine corresponding to 84 84/100 cents per pennyweight while those of Popayan were 20 carats 2 3/4 grains fine corresponding to 83 58/100 cents per pennyweight. Both were found equal in weight to the Spanish gold coins of the same denomination.

Silver Coins

Spanish dollars of dates later than those which have been reported on heretofore are so rarely met with, that the general result of former assays presents the safest ground for estimating their value. They may as heretofore be stated to contain 10 ounces 15 pennyweights 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces, corresponding to 116 1/10 cents per ounce. A single piece of 1825 the latest hitherto exhibited at the Mint confirms the results of former Assays of this coin.

Specimens of the Mexican dollar of 1831 continue to exhibit the fineness of the Spanish dollar: they are however of higher value by tale than the Spanish dollar now in circulation by reason of their greater weight. The Mexican dollars of late emissions are found to be of the average value

of 100 cents 5 mills while the average Spanish dollar as was particularly noticed in the report of the Assays of foreign coins for the last year is found to be of a value little exceeding 100 cents. Assays have not been made on this occasion of the dollar of Central America Peru or Chile. These coins continue however it is believed to be emitted conformably to the result of former assays, of the same fineness as the Spanish dollar and a little superior in value by reason of their greater weight.

No specimens of the dollar of La Plata of an emission later than those reported on last year which were of the dates of 1827 & 1828. Those specimens it was then stated were found to present very irregular results varying from 10 ounces 1 pennyweight to 10 ounces 7½ pennyweights of fine silver in 12 ounces and in value varying ranging between 93½ cents and 96¼ cents by tale. Of the dollar of Columbia heretofore reported on as of the intrinsic value of about 75 cents no later specimens have been found for trial. The issues of this coin it is presumed are very limited if not totally suspended.

The silver coins of France of 1831 are found on assaying them to ~~contain~~ 10 ounces 15 pennyweights 18 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces, being slightly inferior in fineness to the issues of preceding years. These correspond to 116 1/10 cents per ounce, according to which the value of the five franc piece of ordinary weight may be estimated at 93 cents 1 mill.

Very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t

Hon^l Louis M^c Lane
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam^l Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philad^a Feby. 13. 1832

Your letter of the 6th. enclosing a circular of May 14. 1831 addressed by the Department to the Consuls of the United States respecting specimens of foreign coins &c, was rec^d on Saturday. In reply I have respectfully to state.

Under instructions heretofore rec^d at the Mint from the Treasury Department conformably to a provision of the Acts of Congress making certain foreign coins a legal tender, specimens of the coins there designated have been annually assayed for which purpose specimens were readily obtained in this city. The gold coins of G. Britain France Spain and Portugal the silver coins of France and the Spanish dollar and its parts comprised all which have thus been made a subject of legislative notice.

The numerous varieties of gold and silver coin which within recent years have been issued by the New Spanish American States purporting to be of the same value as those of Spain of the same denominations seemed however to render it expedient to extend the assay to those coins also. This has accordingly been done as opportunities for obtaining recent specimens have occurred. In my report transmitted to the Department a few days since the assay it will be perceived has been thus extended to a number of those coins.

I was not before aware of the circular now forwarded to me having been issued. No means have been adopted at the Mint nor are any conveniently within the facilities of the institution which preclude the utility of the instructions in the circular refered to, or tend to accomplish interfering its main design. It is not known to me that any thing has been done in fulfilment of the request therein addressed to the Consuls. No specimens of coins have been thus far received in consequence thereof.

Should an attention to this subject be again recommended by the Department it would probably bring to the Mint recent specimens of many coins of which the assay would be instructive especially of such as furnish the measure of the money of account in the countries to which they pertain.

I beg leave to add that it is important that the coin transmitted for Assay should be accompanied by a strict designation of their denomination. This is of special moment if they are not of familiar character. Many coins bear on their face nothing from which their denomination can be inferred even if the inscription be in a known language, and in relation to numerous coins which it would be desirable to subject to examination the inscription may be unintelligible here. This would be the case with Turkish coins and those of the Barbary Powers and with Asiatic coins in general as well as some others. I feel the value of this suggestion more sensibly from having experienced the difficulty refered to in attempting to determine the value of the Turkish Piastre by an assay of certain Turkish coins in 1826. The result left it doubtful whether any of the specimens belonged properly to the denomination under which they had been transmitted. —

I am very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Feby. 16. 1832

Sir

I must ask leave to trouble you in regard to a change which I feel much inclined to make in one particular of the mode of keeping the bullion Accounts of the Mint.

By the first section of the Act of March 3d 1795, establishing the Office of Melter and Refiner it is made his duty "to reduce the bullion delivered to him" into bars or ingots suitable for the rolling Mill and then to deliver them to the Coiner or Treasurer as the Director shall judge expedient."

Under this provision the practice seems to have prevailed from an early period that the Melter and Refiner should deliver the bullion prepared as above under a Warrant of the Director pro forma, to the Treasurer by whom under a simultaneous warrant it is transferred to the Account of the Coiner. This does not however correspond with the actual proceeding. The real transaction is as follows. Bullion is recd. at the Mint in the name of the Treasurer, from him it is transferred to the Melter and Refiner to be made into ingots. When thus prepared it is delivered directly to the Coiner and is thereupon to be found in his possession until coined. Then the coins are delivered to the Treasurer.

My wish is to make the form of transfer from the Melter and Refiner to the Chief Coiner to correspond with the actual fact under a single Warrant. Herewith are transmitted two Warrants Nos. 1 & 2 conformable to the prevailing practice, according to which bullion when formed into ingots is nominally delivered to the Treasurer and through him to the Chief Coiner. I also transmit No. 3, the form of a single Warrant of the character which I propose to adopt corresponding in its tenor with the direct manner in which the transaction actually occurs. —

The indirectness of the existing mode is not however the only objection to it or I would not consider it of so much moment as to call for a departure from established forms; but it has the effect of rendering the bullion Account a less convenient record from which to determine the amount of bullion recd. at the Mint in any given time.

Although the Act refered to leaves this question to the discretion of the Director I have deemed it proper to submit it first to your consideration lest it might be liable to some objection not apparent to me on Account of its relation to the forms of keeping the Mint Accounts at the Treasury Department

I flatter myself however that it will involve no inconvenience any where. Will you please to favour me with an early consideration of the subject. The change if adopted will commence with the [illegible] of the present year.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Joseph Anderson Esqr.
Comptroller the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
Philada. Feby 14th 1832

Messrs. William Harold & Sons

Gentlemen

You are requested to furnish the Mint with four Tons of Cent planchets and to forward the same by some good ship to this port as soon as practicable consistently with the requisite care in their preparation. Referring to former communications for instructions in detail in regard to the execution packing shipping &c I omit repeating them now

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Feby. 21. 1832 —

Sir

In order that those connected with the Mint may be enabled to participate in the celebration of the Centennial Birth Day of Genl. Washington conformably to the proceedings adopted in regard to the occasion by the General Government as well as by the civil authorities and citizens of this city, it is deemed proper that the operations of the Mint should be suspended tomorrow you will please therefore make the necessary arrangements pertaining to this suspension —

Saml. Moore

A. Eckfeldt Esqr.
Chief Coiner of the Mint }

Mint of the United States
Philada. March 6. 1832

Mathew R. Boulton Esqr.
Sir —

Enclosed you have the first of a set of Exchange of the Bank of the United States for the amount of your invoice of Ten Tons of Cent planchets forwarded in pursuance of my request of July 8th 1831, viz £ 1222.3.1

Under date of the 17th Jany. I requested an additional supply of ten Tons of Cent planchets to be forwarded as soon as you can find it practicable — in two parcels of five Tons each if that will have the effect to expedite the forwarding of them so as to maintain our supply without intermission. To that letter I refer without reciting further its contents.

In addition to the last mentioned Ten Tons I have now to request that you will supply the Mint with the further amount of Ten Tons as soon as you can make it convenient after the preceding order is completed. In executing these requests you will oblige us by directing the milling to be made a little stronger than in the planchets last received — let the diameter of the planchet before milling be the same but the milling should be more prominent which will of course contract the diameter in a trivial degree.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Packet of 8th N.Y. 1st No. of set of Exchange.
do— 20. Philad. 2 " "

Mint of the United States
Philada — March 14. 1832

Sir

Between 7 & 8 O'Clock this evening, a slight injury from fire occurred in a small private building adjacent to the Mint, and rented for the purpose of a melting room. The building is insured for the owner. The damage is however very trivial, and the ordinary daily operations of coinage will proceed without interruption. I have thought it proper to communicate the circumstance as such incidents are liable to be reported with some enlargement.

I hope to have the honor of paying my respects to you early next week, having it in contemplation to visit Washington for the purpose of submitting a number of suggestions in regard to the coinage of the United States, and the regulations of the Mint.

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury }

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada April 27. 1832

We wish to make trial of a specimen of copper as pure as you may be able to supply for the purpose of alloy in our coinage. Will you please to furnish the Mint with half a ton of such copper prepared in strips of three inches wide or any convenient width near this and about the eighth of an inch in thickness exactness in this respect however is not important nor is the length material. Will you please forward this supply as soon as convenient. The bill may be united with one of the Invoices of cent planchets now under preparation.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Mathew Robinson Boulton Esqr
Soho Mint
Near Birmingham

Mint of the United States
Philada May 8. 1832

Sir

I have to request that you will please to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for $15,400. viz. $2400 out of the appropriation for salaries of the Officers & Clerks of the Mint, $7000 out of the appropriation for Assistants and labourers &c. and $6000 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c, making the above sum of $15,400.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane
Secrety of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 18. 1832

Sir

I have very respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for eight thousand dollars $8000, viz. for $3000 out of the appropriation for Assistants & Labourers &c and $5000 out of the appropriation for incidental & contingent expenses &c

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 29. 1832

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for $2475 out of the appropriation of $10600 for the salaries of the Officers & Clerks of the Mint

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane

Mint of the United States
Philada July 2d 1832

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for three thousand three hundred and thirty dollars $3330 — for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of copper planchets recd. from Wm Harrold & Sons by the Ship Monongahela from Liverpool and to pay the charges accruing here on said importation —

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane
Secy of the Treasury

Messrs. Wm Harrold & Son

Mint of the United States
Philada July 18. 1832

Gentlemen —

You will please furnish the Mint with six pair of rolls according to the drawing thereof handed you this day — Please have the most precise attention given as well to the dimensions as to the quality of the rolls and favor us with them as soon as it shall be in your power

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 21. 1832

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars for the purpose of discharging the amount of Ten Tons of Copper planchets received from M. R. Boulton by the Ships John Wells and Alexander from Liverpool and to discharge the charges accruing here on the above importations.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 6. 1832

I enclose herewith two setts of Exchange on Messrs. W. & J. Brown & Co. of Liverpool payable in London, one for £1000 Sterling and the other for £199.3.9 making £1199.3.9, the amount of your last Invoice of ten tons Cent planchets as stated in your Account rendered under date of May 30th. 1832 now before me, for which you will please credit the Mint as usual.

I have also to acknowledge your favor of June 6th. in reply to my letter of April 27th. on the subject of Copper for Alloy. Your suggestion in regard to the preparation of Copper designed for this purpose, which is found preferable, is accepted. You will therefore please furnish the Mint at your earliest convenience with one Ton of the best Swedish Copper in the State of grain or shot as recommended in your letter.

If our supply would be expedited by forwarding first half a Ton you will please do so. I will thank you to render an Account of the Copper for Alloy in a separate Invoice & Bill of cost and charges, from the Copper for coinage —

With great respect
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Matthew R. Boulton Esqr.
Soho Mint
Near Birmingham

1st by N. Y. Packet [illegible]
2. do do do

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 22. 1832

Sir.

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for seven thousand dollars $7000, viz. for $3000 out of the appropriation for assistants and labourers and $4000 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 27. 1832

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars for the purpose of discharging the amount of five Tons of Cent planchets received from M. R. Boulton by the Ship Benjamin Morgan from Liverpool and to defray the charges accruing here on the above importation —

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 8. 1832

Your favor of July 6th. was duly received containing your account of cost and charges of 29 casks of Copper planchets, being the first half of Ten Tons requested in my letter of March 6th. I have now the satisfaction to enclose you the first of a Sett of Exchange of the U.S. Bank of this City on Baring Brothers & Co. for £572.12.11 the amount of the above Bill which please set to the credit of the Mint in discharge of the above account.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. Moore

M. R. Boulton Esqr.
Soho Mint
Near Birmingham England

1st by Wm. [illegible] Packet for Liverpool
2 by Philad. & Liverpool Packet Sep. 20

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 26. 1832

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars $2475, out of the appropriation of $ 10600 for the salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore

A. Dickens Esq.
Acting Secy. of the Treasury

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1832.

Salaries of Officers and Clerks		
The Director	2.000	
The Treasurer	1,200	
The Chief Coiner	1.500	
The Assayer	1,500	
The Melter and Refiner	1,500	
The Engraver	1,200	10600
Two Clerks	1,700	10.600
Compensation to assistants and Labourers		
Compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint and wages of Labourers employed in the various operations of the Establishment including $1000 for the salary of an [illegible]	4810 2310	20820 15.000
Incidental and Contingent expenses		
For Machinery, repair of Furnaces & Machinery, Carpentery, Blacksmith, & Millwright work &c	5200 3000	
For Iron, Steel, Lead, castings, chemical agents, Copper for alloy and for precipitation of Silver, tallow, Oil, Candles &c	3300 2,300	
For Wood & Coal for Steam Engine & Furnaces	6500 4.000	
For Stationary & Fuel for the different offices	250 .250	
For crucibles, Melting pots, Ironmongery, Water rent & Taxes	1800 1,800	19750
For Wastage on Coining Gold & Silver	3500 2,500	13.850
		$ 39.450
		51170

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia November 10th 1832
Samuel Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 10. 1832

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1833.

With great respect
Your obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore

T. L. Smith Esq.
Register of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 17th. 1832

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for six thousand dollars, viz. three thousand dollars out of the appropriation for assistants and labourers and three thousand dollars out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decr. 24th 1832

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for seven thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, viz. for $3870 out of the appropriation for assistants and labourers and $3800 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c

Very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secy. of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decr. 29. 1832

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars $2475 out of the appropriation of $10600 for the salaries of the Officers & Clerks of the Mint —

Very respectfully Your obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore

Hon. Louis McLane
Secy. of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a Jan^y 15. 1833

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on the general transactions of the Mint for the last year in duplicate according to former usage and addressed as heretofore to the President of the United States.

I am very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Saml Moore

Hon^l Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a Jan^y 15. 1833

Sir

I have the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year ending Dec^r 31^st —

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $3,401,055, comprising $798,435 in gold coins $2,579,000 in silver and $23620 in copper and consisting of 9,128,387 pieces of coin viz.

Half Eagles	157487	pieces making	$787,435 –
Quarter Eagles	4400	"	11,000 –
			798,435
Half Dollars	4,797,000	"	2,398,500 –
Quarter Dollars	320,000	"	80,000 –
Dimes	522,500	"	52,250 –
Half Dimes	965,000	"	48,250 –
			2,579,000
Cents	2,362,000	"	23,620 –
	9,128,387	"	$3,401,055 –

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year about $80,000 were derived from Mexico, South America and the West Indies, $28000 from Africa, $678000 from the gold region of the United States and about $12000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States above mentioned about $34000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, $458000 from North Carolina, $45,000 from South Carolina $140000 from Georgia and about $1000 from Tennessee.

The following statement exhibits the quantity of gold received from those districts of the United States which have thus far produced it in quantities sufficient to attract notice, commencing with the year 1824. Up to that period it had been received at the Mint only from North Carolina from which quarter gold was first transmitted for coinage as early as the year 1804. During the interval however from 1804 to 1823 inclusive the amount had not exceeded $2500 yearly.

	Virginia	N. Carol^a	S. Carol^a	Georgia	Tennessee	Alabama	Total
1824		$ 5000					$ 5000
1825		17,000					17,000
1826		20,000					20,000
1827		21,000					21,000
1828		46,000					46,000
1829	$ 2,500	134,000	$ 3,500				140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	$ 212,000			466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	$ 1000	$ 1000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1000		678,000
	86,500	1,199,000	96,500	528,000	2000	1000	1,913,000

It is deemed highly probable by estimates entitled to great respect that the quantity of gold of the United States delivered at the Mint within the last year does not much exceed the one half of the quantity produced from the Mines, nearly an equal amount being supposed to have been exported uncoined or consumed in the Arts. If this conjecture be nearly correct the production of gold from the United States within the past year has not been less than One Million and a quarter of dollars. This may be regarded as equal to one sixth part of all the gold produced within the same period from the Mines of Europe and America estimated according to the results of recent years as given by the best authorities.

The prevalence of a fearful epidemic in this and other cities of the United States was sensibly felt in a diminution of the usual demands on the Mint, and its productiveness within the third quarter of the year. In every department of the Institution labour was during the prevalence of the danger more lightly exacted, and it is with great pleasure stated that no individual employed in the Establishment became a subject of the disease.

Operations, I have now the satisfaction to say have been commenced in the New Mint for the proof of the machinery and all the departments of the Institution will be transferred in a few days.

to that Edifice —

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

The President
Of the United States }

Mint of the United States
February 5th 1833

Sir

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint on Monday Morning the 11th Instant at half past nine O'clock to proceed in execution of that trust.

very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Samuel Moore

To Honorable Joseph Hopkinson District Judge
Henry D Gilpin Esquire District attorney
James N Barker Esquire Collector }

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Feby. 9th. 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for three thousand five hundred and thirty dollars for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of Copper received from Matthew R. Boulton by the Ship Monongahela from Liverpool and to defray the charges accruing here on said importation.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon.l Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury }

See Feby 18th. on next page

Mint of the United States
Philad.a March 13. 1833

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Ten Thousand Dollars viz, for \$5000 out of the Appropriation for Assistants & Labourers and \$5000 out of the Appropriation for incidental & contingent expenses &c

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon.l Louis McLane. Secy. Treasy. }

Mint of the United States
Philad.a February 18. 1833

Sir

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department assays have been made of the following foreign coins the result of which is now respectfully communicated.

Gold Coins

From the Assayers report it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain are of the fineness of 22 Carats: those of Portugal of the fineness of 21 Carats 3 7/8 carat grains: those of France of the fineness of 21 Carats 2 3/8 Carat grains and those of Spain of the fineness of 20 Carats 3 3/8 grains. The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain according to the above assay is like that of the gold coins of the United States 88 8/9 Cents: that of the gold coins of Portugal 88 76/100 Cents: that of the gold coins of France 87 1/4 Cents and that of the gold coins of Spain 84 22/100 Cents.

No later specimens of the gold coins of the Spanish American States have been procured in this instance for assay than those heretofore tried and reported on. It is however believed that they continue to exhibit the same fineness as the gold coins of Spain.

Silver Coins

From the fineness of the Spanish dollar together with that of the Mexican Peruvian and Central American as exhibited in deposites made at the Mint during the last year it appears that no change has been made in the legal silver standard of those Governments, but occasional instances have occurred indicating that the silver coins of the South American States are more variable in their fineness than heretofore a fact which is confirmed by the latest specimens thereof received for special assay. It is however considered safe to assume that the average issue of those coins and also of the Chilian dollar are of the Spanish silver standard which as heretofore stated contains 10 ounces 15 dwts. 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces, corresponding to 116 1/10 cents per ounce.

The dollar of La Plata, it was stated in the report on foreign coins for last year has exhibited in its recent emissions very wide deviations from the regular standard of Spain thereby producing variations in value from 93½ cents to 96½ cents by tale. No further information has been acquired in relation to the dollar of Columbia which has heretofore been issued, as stated in former reports, of the value of about 75 cents by tale.

From a deposite of pistareens made at the Mint in November last it was perceived that spurious coins of that denomination had been issued to some extent, a subject not unworthy of notice though that coin has never been made a legal tender in the United States not having been regarded as a part of the Spanish dollar. The deposite consisted wholly of head pistareens of various dates but chiefly of 1777, 1778 and 1826. The value per ounce of the genuine head pistareen is 105 cents, that of the spurious pieces alluded to was found to be only about 93 to 94 cents.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada March 27. 1833

Sir

I have now the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of your Invoice of four Tons of Cent planchets first shipped by the Algonquin and since received here by the Monongahela together with the Swedish copper for alloy and the three specimens of English copper for the same purpose.

The amount of the whole Invoice viz £718.18.1 is herewith remitted in two Bills of Exchange of the Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co. viz. one for £614.1.2 being the amount of the Cent planchets and the other for £104.16.11 being the amount of the Swedish copper which pertains to another account requiring appropriate vouchers.

In regard to the Material for alloy I have to remark that the Swedish copper is too high in price to invite the use of it. If on consideration we should decide in favour of either of the other specimens sent I will request a quantity to be forwarded. You do not mention the price at which either of these forms of copper could be furnished - please do so in your next.

I have now to request that you will please to furnish the Mint with a further supply of ten tons of Cent planchets forwarding as early as may be half the quantity and the remainder as soon as convenient thereafter.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mathew R. Boulton Esqr
Soho Mint
near Birmingham
England

Sent by New York Packet

Mint of the United States
Philada March 28. 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars $2475, out of the appropriation of $10600 for the salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada May 16th. 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Ten thousand dollars, viz. for $5000 out of the appropriation for Assistants and labourers and $5000 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 28 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars $2475 out of the appropriation of $10600 for the salaries of the Officers and clerks of the Mint

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Honl W. J. Duane
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 20 1833

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for five thousand dollars, $5000, viz for $3000 out of the Appropriation for assistants and labourers and $2000 out of the appropriation for ~~incidental~~ and contingent expenses &c

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. W. J. Duane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Aug. 20. 1833

Mathew Robinson Boulton Esqr

Sir

Your letter of the 5th. Ulto. was recd a few days since informing of the shipment of one half of the ten tons of copper planchets requested in mine of the 27th. March – The Delaware has now arrived and will deliver the copper I doubt not in good order in a few days – your account for which when at hand will receive prompt attention. By an early Packet we hope to be favoured with the second moiety of the order alluded to.

I have now to request that you will furnish the Mint with another supply of ten tons of cent planchets and five tons of half cent planchets. For the latter ~~coin~~ the demand has been slow. We have yet on hand a part of the coins of that denomination from the supply furnished by your House under my request of 6 Dec 1824. You will be able it is hoped to accomplish the present quantity of cent and half cent planchets so as to be delivered before the winter closes in upon us. Your early attention will therefore be a special accommodation in this instance – the cent planchets being preferred however as the first object if one will retard the other.

Please to notice the milling of the half cent planchets last furnished in regard to which I have to observe that Mr. Eckfeldt the Chief Coiner wishes the milling of the next to be a little stronger. This will of course contract the diameter proportionally which will be satisfactory.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 29. 1833

Messrs. Wm. Harrold & Sons

Gentlemen

You are requested to supply the Mint with five Tons of Cent planchets to be forwarded at your earliest convenience.

In regard to weight, quality of copper, milling and complexion of the planchets I refer to my former communications, requesting your particular care in regard to those points.

You will please also furnish the Mint with 24 dozen 14 inch files, 3/4 points.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 27. 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand four hundred and eighty seven dollars, $2487, out of the appropriation of $10600 for the Salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Sept. 28 1833

I have to request ~~that~~ your indulgence to be permitted to correct my letter of yesterday in regard to the amount of the warrant for the salaries of the officers and clerks of the Mint. The sum named, inadvertently, was $2487 – it should have been twenty five hundred, $2500. Will you be pleased, if this requisition should be at hand in time to issue your warrant for this latter sum in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint.

If this request should come too late the matter can be adjusted at the end of the next Quarter.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Ser.t
Saml Moore

Hon.l R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Oct.r 10. 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for six thousand two hundred dollars for the purpose of discharging the amount of Ten Tons of Copper planchets received from Mathew R. Boulton, together with an Invoice of Copper planchets received from Crocker Brothers & Co. and to discharge also the expenses here accruing thereon —

Very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml Moore

Hon.l R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Oct.r 19th 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars viz. for $3000 out of the appropriation for Assistants and labourers and $850 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Ser.t
Saml Moore

Hon.l R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury &c

Duplicate

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Oct.r 29. 1833

Mathew Robinson Boulton Esq.

Sir

I herewith forward the second first of a set of Exchange of the Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co for £1278.2.4 Sterling, being the amount of your account recently at hand for Ten Tons of Copper planchets furnished under my request of the 20th March last — the whole of the said Copper in two separate shipments of 29 Casks each had previously been received in good order — Please pass the above sum to the credit of the Mint —

Referring to my letter of the 20th August requesting a further supply of Ten Tons of Cent planchets and Five Tons of half cent planchets the accomplishment of which I trust will be well forwarded by the time when this shall be received I have nothing further to add at present.

Very respectfully
Your &c
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov.r 8th 1833

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1834

I am with great respect
Your obed.t Ser.t
Saml Moore
Director.

T. L. Smith Esq.r
Register of the Treasury

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1834.

	Dollars	Dollars
Salaries of Officers and Clerks.		
The Director	2000	
The Treasurer	1200	
The Chief Coiner	1500	
The Assayer	1500	
The Melter and Refiner	1500	
The Engraver	1200	
Two Clerks	1700	10,600
Compensation to Assistants and Labourers.		
Compensation to Assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of Labourers employed in the various operations of the Establishment, including $1000 for the salary of an Assistant Assayer, and $1500 for his services and expenses during a visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint, in order to examine certain processes in the treatment of the precious metals recently introduced there		20,820
Incidental and Contingent Expenses.		
For machinery, repairs of furnaces and machinery, carpenters blacksmiths bricklayers & millwright work, including a Small Steam Engine for the triturating of Waste	5500	
For Iron, Steel, Lead castings, Chemical agents, copper for alloy and for precipitation of silver, tallow oil & candles &c	3500	
For Wood and coal for Steam Engine and Furnaces	5500	
For Stationary and Fuel for the different Offices	250	
For crucibles, melting pots, ironmongery, water rent & taxes	1800	
For Wastage on Coining Gold and Silver	3500	20,050
	$	51,470

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, November 7th 1833

Saml Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 30th 1833

Sir

I have to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars out of the appropriation for salaries of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint being the amount due for the Quarter ending the 31st instant

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml Moore

Hon. R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

No 5

To William Findlay Treasurer of the Mint — Charge Account of Profit & Loss with the sum of one thousand Nine hundred and thirty seven dollars 40 cents, and credit the same on the Books of the Mint to the Bank of the United States Account of Silver Coins being so much retained from deposits since the first of January 1833 for the expenses of separating gold and silver, which sum is to be placed to the credit of the United States in Account of ordinary expenses viz, the account of Incidental and contingent expenses, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

$1937.40

Given under my hand this 31st day of Decr 1833.

Saml Moore
Director

Mint of the United States.
Philada 11th Jany. 1834

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on the general transactions of the Mint for the last year, in duplicate, according to former usage, and addressed, as heretofore, to the President of the United States.

Hon. R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada 1st January 1834.

Sir

I have the honour to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The Coinage effected within that period amounts to $3,765,710, comprising $978,550 in gold coins, $2,759,000 in silver, $28,16 in Copper, and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of Coin, viz:

Half Eagles,	193,630	pieces, making	$968,150
Quarter Eagles	4,160	" "	10,400
Half Dollars	5,206,000	" "	2,603,000
Quarter Dollars	156,000	" "	39,000
Dismes	485,000	" "	48,500
Half Dismes	1,370,000	" "	68,500
			2,759,000
Cents	2,739,000	" "	27,390
Half Cents	154,000	" "	770
	10,307,790		3,765,710

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year, about $85,00 were derived from Mexico, South America and the West Indies, $12,00 from Africa, $868,000 from the gold region of the United States, and abou $13,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States above mentioned, about $104,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, $475,00 from North Carolina, $66,000 from South Carolina, $216,000 from Georgia and about $7000 from Tennessee.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of gold received from the several districts of the United States which have thus far produ it in quantities sufficient to be an object of regard, commencing with the year 1824. Previously to that period, gold had been received at the Mi only from North Carolina, from which quarter it was first transmitted fo coinage in 1804. During the interval however from that date to 1823 inclusive, the average annual amount had not exceeded $2500.

In the report of 1 Jany 1833, it was remarked that the quantity of gold of the United States brought to the Mint within the year 1832 wa regarded, according to estimates entitled to great respect, as not much exceeding one half of the quantity produced from the Mines within the year nearly an equal amount being supposed to have been exported uncoined or consumed in the Arts. Nothing has since occurred to create a doubt the correctness of that conjecture. It is altogether probable that the remark is equally true in regard to the last year, and that the amount of gold derived from the United States within that period, has exceeded One millio and a half of dollars. This sum it is believed, is not less than about one fif

of the amount of gold produced within the same period from all other sources in Europe and America, estimated according to the best authorities.

I have the honour to be, with great respect
Your obt Servt
Saml Moore

The President
of the United States

Statement of the amount of gold produced annually from the Gold region of the United States, from the year 1824 to 1833 inclusive.—

	Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee	Alabama	Total
1824	------	$ 5,000	------	------	------	------	$ 5,000
1825	------	17,000	------	------	------	------	17,000
1826	------	20,000	------	------	------	------	20,000
1827	------	21,000	------	------	------	------	21,000
1828	------	46,000	------	------	------	------	46,000
1829	$ 2,500	134,000	$ 3,500	------	------	------	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	------	------	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	------	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	------	868,000
	190,500	1,674,000	162,500	744,000	9,000	1,000	2,781,000
1834	62,000	352,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	0	896,000

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 11 1834

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for four thousand eight hundred and twenty Dollars $4820 for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of Copper planchets for coinage lately imported from Liverpool and one other Invoice now in Bank supplied by Messrs Crocker Brothers & Co of Taunton Massachusetts.

I have very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 11. 1834

Mathew R. Boulton Esqr
Soho, near Birmingham, England
Dear Sir

We have been unfortunate in relation to the shipment of copper, 29 Casks No 1 to 29 on board the Ship Delaware, which unhappily was lost on a bar in our Bay. It was not until some days after the disaster occurred that I was aware of the fact that any copper for the Mint was on board of her. I immediately called on Mr John Vaughan of this City, the agent here for the Underwriters in England; the circumstance of the entire loss of the ship was however known to him before. He will of course pursue the proper measures for the benefit of those concerned. I doubt not that you are fully insured, and therefore regard the occurrence with less personal concern. It is however a disappointment to the extent of half of our anticipated supply for this period.

I am in possession of a Bill of Lading for 29 Casks on board the William Brown, No. 30 to 59, which may be daily expected and will meet our instant wants. I have however to request that as soon as conveniently practicable you will please to supply the Mint with Ten Tons more of Cent planchets, forwarding one half as soon as prepared and the remainder as soon thereafter as can be rendered convenient.

The amount of the Invoice by the William Brown will be remitted you, with the least practicable delay, after the copper or your account therefor are at hand.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 11. 1834

Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co
Gentlemen

I have not before been enabled to advise you of such a full trial of the cent planchetts furnished by your House for coinage as could be relied on as the basis of any definite communication in regard to them. We are now however satisfied to make a regular order for a farther supply of Five Tons to be forwarded as soon as you shall find

convenient, deliverable here in good condition at the price of the last, viz 28 cents per pound – the chief Coiner, Mr. Eckfeldt, having stated his satisfaction with the quality and complexion of the copper and the character of the milling, and the general tendency to accuracy in the weight of the planchetts.

It is necessary however that I should ask your special attention to several points, in which there is much room for improvement.

The general precision in weight of the planchetts, may be said to be satisfactory for an incipient operation. It has been found however that a few of the planchetts have been cut from sheets rolled far too thin, so that the weight was but little more than five dwts. Such a deviation from the weight indicates a want of attention in some part of the operation, which you will please guard against effectively in future. Such pieces are only suitable for alloy, and therefore not worth more than about 22 cents per pound. The chance however that they may escape notice, and be issued as coin, renders the error still more objectionable.

The casks which you employ for containing the copper are very inferior to those in which we have been accustomed to receive it. They should be strong, with the chines projecting so as to admit of a strong lining. Several of the casks reached the Mint with the heads shattered.

Another point we wish also attended to, that each cask shall contain, nett, precisely 3½ cwt. of copper.

It is very desirable that the casks should be water-tight, and they ought, for farther security, to be lined throughout with strong packing paper. Such are the means of securing the planchetts from injury, which we receive from abroad.

I have written to Washington for funds to discharge the amount of your account of copper thus far received, viz $1720.39. You will please to forward a formal Bill made out in the following manner, and annex thereto a draft on the Treasurer of the Mint, for the amount, in favour of some person here to whom you wish the money to be paid.

Dr Mint of the United States
To Crocker Brothers & Co

1833			
April	To 1 Cask Copper	99 lbs nett	
Aug. 28	" 9 do do	2068	
Oct 21	" 29 do do	3977¼	
		6144¼ @ 28 cents	$1720.39

I am very respectfully
Your obt Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
February 1st, 1834

Sir

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint on Monday morning the 10th instant at half past nine o'clock, to proceed in execution of that Trust.

Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Saml Moore

Honorable Joseph Hopkinson
District Judge
Henry D. Gilpin Esquire
District Attorney
James N. Barker Esquire
Collector of the Port of Philadelphia

Mint of the United States
March 3rd 1834

Sir

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet, according to adjournment, at the Mint on Thursday morning the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock, to proceed in the execution of that trust.

Very Respectfully
your obedt Servt
Sam Moore

Honorable Joseph Hopkinson
District Judge
Henry D. Gilpin Esquire, District Attorney
James N. Barker Esquire, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
Philada February 17. 1834

Sir

In compliance with your request, under date of the 12th, I have now the satisfaction to communicate a Statement of the amount of gold, silver and copper coinage, effected from the Establishment of the Mint to the 31st Decr 1833 together with the wastage on gold and silver coined in 1833, and the gain on Copper in 1832 and 1833.

The amount of coinage, with the number of pieces and value of each denomination together with the aggregate number of coins and amount thereof in value will be found in the enclosed Table.

The whole wastage on the gold and silver coinage for the year 1833 has not yet been strictly ascertained, that on Silver in the Department of the Melter and Refiner, for the last year, as well as for the two preceding

in part, being deferred until the result of the smelting of a quantity of refuse of crucibles, tests and other vessels shall have been completed, which it is expected will be in time to render a specific statement thereof, with the Accounts for the current quarter of the present year. The account of wastage on gold, however, having been determined in the Department of the Melter and Refiner for the year 1833, and that of both gold and silver in the Department of the Chief Coiner, the whole wastage for that year may be stated as follows:

Wast on gold in the Chief Coiner's departmt.	1359.30
do silver do do —	3941.47.5
do gold — Melter & Refiner's Dept —	1016.07
do silver do do estimated at	4636.63
Making the whole wastage on gold and silver Coinage for the year 1833 — — —	$10,953.47.5

The gain on the Copper, as entered on the Records of the Mint, is for the year 1832 — — —	11,560.73.5
for the year 1833 — — — —	5213.33.0
Making for two years — — — —	$16,774.06.5
Average per year — — —	8387.03

In regard to the gain on Copper it may be proper to observe that for any single year the result may be found above or below the average due to the actual coinage in that year. The credit on this head goes to the Copper warrant, where the Invoices of copper recd for coinage are entered. The Coinage may however be in a subsequent year. Thus the Coinage and distribution of cents in 1833, has exceeded that of 1832, though the profit appears less from this source in the latter than in the former year. This result in the present instance has also been rendered more striking by the fact that the importation of Copper, which in ordinary course should have arrived late in December, and thus have appeared in the accounts of the fourth quarter of the last year, will be thrown into the present year.

Very Respectfully, your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

J. L. Smith Esqr
Register of the Treasury

(Statement on next page)

Statement of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins issued from the Mint of the United States from the Commencement of the Establishment to Dec. 31. 1833.

Denomination of Coins issued	No. of Pieces of each Denom.	Value of each Denom.	Aggregate No. of Pieces	Aggregate of Value
Gold Coins				
Eagles	132,592	$1,325,920.		
Half Eagles . . .	2,069,863	10,349,315.	2262,717	$11,825,890
Quarter Eagles . .	60,262	150,655		
Silver Coins				
Dollars . . .	1,439,517	$1,439,517. –		
Half Dollars . .	65,957,963	32,978,981.50		
Quarter Dollars . .	2,729,629	682,407.25	85,025,452	$36,275,077.90
Dismes . . .	8,585,100	858,510		
Half Dismes . .	6,313,243	315,662.15		
Copper Coins				
Cents	62,468,302	$624,683.02		
Half Cents . .	6,781,713	33,908.56½	69,250,015	$658,591.58½
Total Amount	. . . .	. . . .	156,538,184	$48,759,559.48½

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia March 10. 1834

Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co.

Gentlemen

Yours of the 15th ulto was duly received, and a few days since the copper therein specified came to hand, in 72 packages. Time has not however yet been afforded to subject this copper to any particular examination, except an inspection of the external appearance of the contents of a package or two, which came in disorder.

After a little farther time, less than the ordinary delay in similar cases, it will be my wish to place you in funds for the amount, if the quality should be approved, of which no particular apprehension is entertained. Your friends here will be informed of the time when the funds shall be ready to meet your Bill – the delay will not probably exceed two weeks from this date.

On the subject of the packages to be used, and the quantity contained in each, after fully consulting the Chief Coiner in regard to it, I

must repeat my request that the Copper may be packed in strong casks the heads well secured, and that each cask may contain exactly 3½ cwt. that is, three hundred, & two quarters avoirdupois of copper. I have on this subject farther to add, that one iron hoop on each end of the cask is highly useful, if not essential to its security, and should in no case be omitted. Do not send more than Five Tons after this reaches you without orders for a further supply.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

Crocker, Brothers & Co.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia March 14. 1834

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for twelve thousand two hundred dollars, $12,200, for the purpose of discharging the amount of three invoices of copper for coinage, received by the ships Monongahela and Napier from Liverpool, and one Invoice recd from Messrs Crocker Brothers & Co. of Taunton Massachusetts, & paying the expenses incident thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon R B Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada March 24. 1834

Sir

Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department, Assays have been made of the following foreign coins, the result of which is now respectfully communicated.

Gold Coins

From the Assayer's Report, it appears that the Gold Coins of Great Britain are of the fineness of 22 carats: those of Portugal of the fineness of 21 carats 3⅞ carat grains: those of France of the fineness of 21 carats 2¾ grains. The specimen of Spanish Gold Coins tried on this occasion, was found inferior by about half a carat to former results. It is to be observed however that many Assays of these Coins have been had of later date than could be obtained in this instance: the concurring deduction derived from former assays is therefore most to be relied on, and the fineness of the Spanish Gold Coins may, as heretofore, be assumed to be, on an average about 20 carats 3¼ grains, but liable, as has been formerly noticed, to very sensible irregularities.

The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain, deduced from the above fineness, is, like that of the gold coins of the United States, $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents: that of the gold coins of Portugal $88\frac{76}{100}$ cents: that of the gold coins of France 87¼ cents: and that of the gold coins of Spain $84\frac{34}{100}$ cents.

In addition to the above mentioned gold coins, specimens of those of Mexico and Colombia have been also tried. The fineness of the former according to this Assay appears to be 20 carats 3½ grains, & that of the latter 20 carats 3 grains. These coins may therefore be regarded as generally of the Spanish Standard. A specimen of the gold coins of Central America, of which very few trials have before been made at the Mint, gave the result of only 20 carats $\frac{5}{8}$ grains, being nearly three fourths of a Carat inferior to the fineness of Spanish gold. This would be equivalent to $81\frac{44}{100}$ cents per dwt. The infrequency of the Assay of this variety of the gold coins of Spanish America, however, renders it doubtful what may be its average fineness.

No specimens of the gold coins of Chili, La Plata or Brazil have been assayed on this occasion. In regard to the two former, which on examination heretofore have been found to correspond with Spanish Gold Coins, nothing has been observed to render it probable that any change has been made therein; and in regard to the gold coins of Brazil, it is presumed that the issues continue to correspond in fineness with the gold coins of Portugal such having been the general result of the assays of the latest specimens obtained for trial.

Silver Coins.

The Spanish Dollar according to the present trial thereof, is of the Standard of 10 ounces 15 dwt 12 grains fine, in 12 ounces. No later dates have been however obtained for assay in this instance, than have heretofore been often tested. The emission of this coin, by the Government of Spain, appears to have been suspended, or reduced to a very inconsiderable amount. No specimens of recent issues have appeared at the Mint.

In regard to the dollars of the Spanish American States, it has been on a former occasion remarked, that within the last few years they conform to the Spanish Standard with less regularity than the previous issues. The trials made of several varieties of those coins of the last dates procurable, confirm this remark. Mexican, Peruvian & Chilian dollars of the year 1833, and Bolivian of 1832 have now been tried. The Mexican of that date are found to fall short nearly the fifth of one per cent of the fineness of the Spanish Dollar; while the Peruvian, Chilian and Bolivian of the dates mentioned, exceed this Standard by the same difference. These circumstances are not regarded as indicating a change in the legal provisions regulating the Silver Coinage of those States, but that their Mint regulations are now observed with a less rigorous precision. No conclusion is regarded as necessarily arising from the circumstance above mentioned, which should disturb the common estimate of those classes

of coins as of equal value, on an average, with the Spanish Dollar.

Nothing is suggested by our experience at the Mint, more than has heretofore been stated, in relation to the dollars of Colombia or La Plata. The former have been generally found worth only 75 cents: the latter, of the latest dates examined, have varied from about 93 to 96 cents. The dollars of Brazil, or pieces of 960 reas, are, as heretofore mentioned, Spanish dollars restamped.

Specimens of the 5 franc pieces of France of the year 1833, are found by the present assay to be, as heretofore generally reported, of the fineness of 10 ounces 16 dwts in 12 ounces, which is their legal standard.

Very Respectfully
Your obedt servt
Saml Moore

Honble R B Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, March 29. 1834

Matthew R. Boulton Esqr
Sir

The five Tons of half cent planchetts have been received, thus completing the fifteen Tons of copper planchetts requested under date of 20th August 1833. I am also favoured with your letter of the 31st January last, accompanied by a Bill of the Copper referred to, amounting to £2026..10..0.

You were advised under date of the 11th January of the disaster which occurred to the Ship Delaware on entering our Bay. By the great care of Mr. Vaughan, I have the satisfaction to say that the loss in this case will be rendered less than I had anticipated. A large proportion of the Invoice of Copper, viz. 29 casks No 1 a 29 on board the Ship, will eventually reach the Mint in a condition of greater or less disorder and damage. It will be received at its full value as far as it comes free of damage, and estimated with a regard to equity so far as it may be found only suitable for alloy. How much of the value of the Invoice thus estimated will pertain to the Salvors, I cannot now say – this no doubt will be adjusted for the benefit of the concerned, through the attention of Mr. Vaughan, as favourably as may be for the underwriters.

On full consideration I have thought proper to remit you at this time the sum of £1800 on account, and will advise you more particularly as soon as it is in my power. Whatever correction of this amount may be found necessary in justice to either party, will be easily settled in the next account for copper supplied to the Mint.

Referring to my request under date of 11th January, before alluded to. that you would supply the Mint with Ten Tons more of Cent planchetts, I have nothing farther to add on that subject.

Enclosed you have the First of Exchange of Jno. A. Brown & Co. of this City, on W & Jas Brown & Co. of Liverpool, ~~for~~ in favour of W. Findlay Treasurer of the Mint, and indorsed payable to you. for £1800. the sum above mentioned.

Very Respectfully, yours &c

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 15. 1836

M. R. Boulton Esqr

Sir

On the subject of the copper by the Delaware, I have only to add, that since the above was written, it is ascertained that the loss will be greater than I had apprehended. In any event however, it is now apparent that it will be a question for the Underwriters, on whose behalf Mr. Vaughan has done and is doing all he can — The amount remitted £1800 ~~[illegible]~~ will stand to our credit; the balance to be adjusted when your account is forwarded for the Ten Tons requested under date of January 11th which by your favour of 7th March now before me, I perceive was then in progress for early completion.

Very Respectfully Yours &c

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, May 15. 1834

Sir

I have the satisfaction now to reply to the various inquiries contained in your request of the 7th. on the subject of the value at the Mint and in the Market, of various classes of gold and silver coins, during the last five years.

The Mint price or par value of the United States Eagles, Halves and Quarters, derived from the legal standard and value of our gold & silver coins is $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per dwt. The halves and quarters are proportional in weight to the Eagle, and of the same fineness; and being equally coined without seigniorage or other charge, have a corresponding value by weight both nominally and intrinsically.

This value per dwt. of the gold coins of the United States is the basis on which is estimated the market value of gold bullion of known fineness, and of foreign gold coins generally, according to the Standard thereof. Our gold coins are of 22 carats fine — bars of gold, or foreign gold coins

of the same fineness would ~~be~~ when gold is at par, be estimated like them at $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per dwt. The premium, if any, is calculated on that valuation. If gold be above or below 22 carats fine, its par valuation is proportional to this excess or defect.

The Gold Coins of Great Britain are of the same standard fineness with our own, so that their Mint or par value is $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per dwt. British gold coins of full weight, being very convenient for the purposes of remittance to England, where gold alone is a general legal tender, usually bring a premium on their par value, above that prevailing on other gold of the same Standard; and are most commonly sold by tale. When however those Coins are below the weight at which they are a legal tender as coin, their value in the Market is calculated on their weight, at the same premium above their par value per dwt. as prevails at the same time in regard to gold coins of the United States.

The legal standard of the gold coins of Portugal is also the same as that of the United States — they do not however adhere rigorously to their full Standard, so that assays of these coins at the Mint have occasionally given the result of 21 carats $3\frac{7}{8}$ grains fine, instead of 22 carats — they are however commonly rated to be of this Standard, by the dealers in gold, and so they have been regarded in the Acts of Congress ~~making them a legal tender~~ by which they have been made a legal tender. They are sold in the Market only by weight. The premium which they command inclines to be slightly below that of the gold coins of the United States, or the light guineas and sovereigns of the British coinage. The standard fineness of the gold coins of Brazil, and their value in the Market, are conformable to the gold coinage of Portugal.

The gold coins of France are of the Standard of nine tenths fine and one tenth alloy in ten parts standard, which corresponds to $21\frac{6}{10}$ carats fine. The Mint or par value per dwt of these Coins is $87\frac{27}{100}$ cents per dwt. They are estimated by the dealers in gold as also in the acts making them a legal tender, at $87\frac{1}{4}$ cents, on which par the premium is calculated. These Coins are sold in the Market both by tale and by weight.

Spanish & South American Doubloons being on an average of many assays found to be of the fineness of 20 carats $3\frac{7}{16}$ grains, with slight variations, their Mint or par value will vibrate a little above or below $84\frac{1}{4}$ cents per dwt. It is to be remarked however in regard to the valuation of this class of coins, that from the special demand for them in our intercourse with the Spanish West Indies they have ceased to be controlled by the general principles which regulate the price of other foreign gold. They are uniformly sold by tale, and at a price usually much higher than their weight and fineness would indicate, under the current premium on gold.

The price of South American, or as they are usually denominated Patriot Doubloons, conforms more nearly to the general premium on gold in the Market. Their price however exceeds this premium. They also are sold by tale, but at rates averaging nearly one dollar below the doubloons issued under the Royal authority of Spain. This difference is not derived from any defect in their intrinsic value — repeated trials at the Mint do not justify their degradation on that account. It results, as is generally explained, from their being unacceptable as a currency in those Spanish markets where gold coins of this denomination are in demand at their highest price.

Of the Silver Coins mentioned, the Spanish Dollars have been generally found, when new, to exceed the value of the dollar of the United States nearly a half per cent. A premium on the Spanish Dollar very generally prevails in the Market, ranging from ¼th to one per cent, & occasionally for a temporary demand rising even to 5 per cent. This extreme price results chiefly from the preference which long established custom assigns to these coins in commerce, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and especially in China. In confirmation of this it may be remarked, that a higher premium is given for the Carolus dollars, the emission of which ceased in 1808, than for the subsequent issues of the Ferdinand dollars, though the latter are of equal fineness, and having been less abraded by use, are of greater weight — being still generally worth about 100¼ cents intrinsic value; while the average of the Carolus dollars now found in circulation, can be estimated at only 100 cents.

Mexican dollars of the latest coinage, incline to be below their former grade, though very slightly, both in fineness and weight, & this circumstance, combined with the effect of attrition on those coins which have been some years in circulation, renders large masses of these dollars promiscuously taken, of less intrinsic value than has been formerly assigned to them. A late trial of a deposite of about half a million, chiefly Mexican, gave a result rather less than one third of a cent in the dollar above that of the United States. The dollars of Central America, Peru & Chili still preserve the same stedfastness to the Standard of the Spanish dollar, as exhibited in their first issues. The obvious effect, however, on the mass of a circulating coin, from the waste on those which have been for some years in use, is to reduce their average weight and thereby their average intrinsic value. The South American dollars above mentioned bear generally a premium, occasionally rising to one per cent, when the state of foreign exchange invites an exportation of Silver. The amount of this premium has not however been regularly given in any of the prices current, which I have been able to consult.

The above observations in regard to the general basis on which the premium or market rate of the coins mentioned is founded, are offered as explanatory of the structure of the annexed tables, and the apparent discrepancies exhibited, when these facts are arranged in a tabular form. In table A, the several particulars requested are exhibited in regard to gold coins, with as much precision as can be easily attained on a subject of this kind. Table B gives the facts in regard to silver; — in both, the ~~gradations~~ quotations have relation to the Market of Philadelphia. The average for the several years has been made up with a good deal of attention; partly by referring to original quotations, and partly by collating from the results of former investigations, which I have had occasion to make, covering a portion of the same ground.

In regard to other classes of coins not enumerated in the inquiries addressed to me, I have to observe, that the list presented is very comprehensive, and few descriptions of coins falling without its limits, occur so frequently in circulation as to become the subject of regular notice in the Market, or of trial at the Mint. Such as seemed chiefly to merit consideration, have been added.

It is proper to observe that where the Mint value of coins is stated, it is always presumed that they are washed perfectly clean, before weighing them for assay.

The period taken is that of the last five complete years. During the past months of the current year, the state of exchange on London, which has been occasionally from 5 to 8 per cent below the market par of $4.80 has offered little inducement to export either gold or silver, and the quotations depending on such a state of Exchange would, during this interval, range unusually low. Exchange has however risen lately and gold bears at this date a premium of about two per cent. It is not on the whole supposed that the general statement for the period assumed, ought to be corrected in an inquiry of this character, with any reference to the special incidents referred to.

Several classes of the enumerated gold coins are sold in Market only by weight, while others are sold only or chiefly by tale as before mentioned. It has been supposed however to be more satisfactory in each instance, to exhibit the corresponding price according to both modes of valuation.

By the monetary system of Great Britain, adopted in 1816, silver coins are subjected to a seigniorage of a little more than 6 per cent, by a reduction of their weight in that proportion — their legal value being as before, but limited to payments not exceeding forty shillings. The Mint value per ounce here remains unchanged, as the standard is the same. Their Market value would of course be materially affected, if they were seen so frequently as to attract attention to the difference of weight. Those of the depreciated issues however, are for an obvious reason, little disposed to appear in our Market.

The parts of the Spanish dollar continue to pass by consent at their nominal rate – their intrinsic or Mint value, through long exposure in circulation, is very sensibly diminished. The Table exhibits in this respect the value of those on which the inscriptions and devices remain perfectly distinct.

The Brazillian dollars, are Spanish Dollars restamped and their ordinary weight indicates that the coins of recent emission are not generally employed for this purpose.

The dollar of La Plata, as has been mentioned in the later reports on foreign coins, fall very sensibly below the proper weight and fineness of the Spanish dollar – this, however, appears not to have been noticed in the Market. The coin called the Colombian dollar, is not entitled to be ranked under that denomination. Of these two classes of coins however, and especially the last mentioned, the number in Market is very inconsiderable.

Pistareens are still current in some sections of the Country, at a rate much above their intrinsic value, being it is understood received promiscuously with Spanish Quarter Dollars – and hence the dealers in coins have an object to purchase them for the supply of this local demand. They are Spanish coins, but not parts of the Spanish Dollar – their standard fineness being much inferior. The Head Pistareens are of a standard inferior to those with the Cross, but being heavier, they are of greater intrinsic value, by tale.

I am very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Table A

Showing the Mint or par value, together with the most usual and the highest Market price of the gold coins therein named, during five years from 1829 to 1833 both inclusive.

	Mint price or par Value per dwt.	Mint price or par Value by Tale.	Most usual premium in Market above Mint Value	Highest premium in Market above Mint Value	Most usual price in Market by Tale.	Highest price in Market by Tale
U. S. Eagles	88⅔ cents	$10.00	3½ per ct.	7 per ct.	$10.35	$10.65
do ½ do	" "	5.00	" "	" "	5.17	5.32
do ¼ do	" "	2.50	" "	" "	2.58	2.66
British Guineas	" "	4.76	" "	7¼ "	4.90	5.10
Do Sovereigns	" "	4.57	" "	" "	4.72	4.90
Portuguese Half Joes	" "	8.21	3 "	6 "	8.45	8.70
Brazil do	" "	8.21	" "	" "	8.45	8.70
French Louis d'ors	87¼ "	4.23	" "	" "	4.32	4.45
" 20 fr. pieces	" "	3.60	" "	7 "	3.70	3.85
Spanish Doubloons	84¼ "	14.62	7¾ "	18 "	15.75	17.25
Patriot do	" "	14.62	4½ "	11 "	15.25	16.25
Holland Ducats	95⅓ "	2.10	2½ "	7 "	2.15	2.25
Do Ten Guilder pieces	84½ "	3.75	3 "	6 "	3.85	3.95

Table B.

Showing the Mint price or par value, together with the most usual and the highest market price of the Silver Coins therein named, during five years from 1829 to 1833 both inclusive.

	Mint price or par Value per Ounce	Mint price or par Value by Tale.	Most usual price in Market by Tale	Highest price in Market by Tale.
U. S. Silver dollars – the parts in proportion	115 38/100 cents	100 cents	100 cents	100 cents
English Crown before 1816	119 6/10 "	$1.15	$1.10	$1.20
do Shilling do	" "	.23	.20	.22
English crown Since 1816	" "	1.08 6/10	rarely seen in market	
do Shilling do	" "	.21 7/10	& not distinctly noted.	
French 5 fr. pieces	116 4/10 "	.93⅗	.93	.94
Spanish Milled dollars	116 1/10 "	1.00⅕	1.00½	1.05
do do ¼ do	" "	.24	.25	.25
do do ⅛ do	" "	12	.12½	12½
do do 1/16 do	" "	5½	6	6½
Mexican Dollars	116¼ "	1.00 35/100	1.00	101
Central American do	116 1/10 "	1.00 40/100	1.00	101
Peruvian do	" "	"	1.00	1.01
Chilian do	" "	"	1.00	1.01
Brazillian do	" "	1.00	1.00	1.00
La Plata do	110 "	.95	1.00	1.00
Columbian do	97 "	.75	.70	75
Head Pistareens	105 "	.19	.20	.22
Cross do	107 "	.17½	.17	.19

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia June 7. 1834

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Twenty eight hundred Dollars, $2800, for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of Copper received for Coinage from Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co. of Taunton, Massachusetts.

Very Respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Hon R. B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada June 7. 1834

Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co
Gentlemen

You will please to draw as soon as you may find convenient, on the Treasurer of the Mint in favour of your friends here for the amount of your last Invoice of Copper $2800 The funds will be in hand probably when the draft is presented, or at fu thest in a day or two thereafter.

Make out a regular Bill against the Mint of the United States for the copper furnished, and annex your draft below for the amount

Very Respectfully Yours &c
Sam Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 21. 1834

Sir

I have respectfully to request, that you will be plea to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Six thousand and fifty dollars $6050, for the purpose of discharging the amount of two Invoices of Cent Planchetts imported for Coinage in the Ships Montezuma and Monongahela from Liverpool, and defraying the expenses incident to said importations.

I am very Respectfully
your obdt servt

Sam Moore

Hon R.B. Taney
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the U States
Philada 28 June 1834

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be plea to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Twen eight thousand three hundred dollars $28,300, viz: for $5300 out of the propriation for the Compensation of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint $11000 out of the Appropriation for assistants and labourers, and $12,0 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses &c

I am very Respectfully
your obdt servt
Sam Moore

McClintock Young Esqr
Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Mint of the U States
Philada 7th July 1834

Matthew Boulton Esqr
Sir

I remit you herewith two Bills of Exchange one drawn on Rothschild by J.L. & S. Joseph & Co. for £1000 and one on Baring Brothers & Co. by the Bank of the U. States for £320 making £1320 sterling, for which please credit the Mint in account and be so good as to state the balance between us up to the time when you may do me the favour to acknowledge this —

Very Respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Sam Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 9th July 1834

Sir

The certified copy of the Act relative to the gold coins of the United States forwarded with your letter of the 7th has been received.

In regard to your suggestion of affixing to the gold coinage after the 31st instant, the date of the month to designate the new coins from others of the current year I have respectfully to observe that for the purpose of such designation, the Engraver has been directed to execute new dies, in which ~~the~~ two improvements contemplated for some years past shall be introduced. One is, the omission of the motto as "E Pluribus Unum" on the reverse — the other is the substitution of a new head of Liberty without the dress cap, the hair being only restraine by the cincture bearing the inscription — Liberty.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum" on the coins, I would observe has no authority in Law, and is contrary to good taste, as the inscription "United States of America" required by the Law expresses the same fact. It is not ~~however~~ known at whose instance the above was first introduced — the earlier coins are without it. It has long been felt as an incumbrance & various arrangements have been resorted to, for disposing of it so as to interfere less with the legal devices and inscriptio That of placing it in a scroll crowded into the higher part of the disk, has been perhaps the least inconvenient, but this has had the effect of incumbering the field, and forcing down the Eagle too low. After much reflection, and free consultation with many gentlemen connected with the Government, it was deemed best to return back to the simplicity of the Law and discard this motto from our Coin. The effect in improving the beauty of the Coin was tried on the Quarter dollar & a specimen being submitted to the

President through the Department, with the considerations by which the change was recommended, in a communication of Jany 29. 1831, received his approbation, which has been cordially sustained, I believe, by all to whose consideration the subject has been distinctly presented, with the facts belonging to it.

The head of Liberty has also been a part of the devices on our Coins, which has claimed much attention, with a view to its improvement. The Cap has by many been regarded as intended for the classic Cap of Liberty, and under this idea has received favour, as proper to be retained, even with some who have not been insensible that it impaired the beauty of the coin.

I have however to remark, that the cap on our coins was not designed as the Liberty Cap — it was not introduced on the silver coins until about the year 1806 and was then copied from what was considered a handsome specimen of the female head-dress of that day. On the gold coins a cap had been introduced from the first, which has certainly some resemblance to the usual form of the cap of Liberty. I am however satisfied from several considerations, and indeed from the direct assurance of Mr. Eckfeldt the Chief Coiner, who has been familiar with the whole subject from the first, that it was not so intended. When a cap was introduced, as before stated, on the silver coin, that on the gold coin was conformed thereto.

It is wholly at variance with classic authority to place the Pileus or Liberty Cap on the head of the figure representing Liberty. When it is introduced in Statuary or on a Medal or a Coin, it is to be found borne by Liberty herself on a wand, or in her hand, or appears at her feet, & indicates her as the beneficent being through whose influence the blessings of freedom are conferred on others; & such a cap, placed on the head of a freed-man, we know from the Roman Annals, was the insignium of his freedom.

This view of classic propriety was no doubt very familiar to those under whose authority the first coinage of the United States commenced. The early copper coins bear the ~~date~~ cap of Liberty, but never on the head of the figure. The coinage of France of that period presents also various pertinent examples in point.

It may be satisfactory further to remark, that soon after my appointment to the Charge of the Mint, I addressed to Mr. Jefferson, who, at the commencement of the Mint was a member of the Government, then resident in this city, an inquiry in regard to the authority on which the devices on our coins had been originally adopted, and particularly presented the question as regarded the Cap on the head of Liberty. His recollection, he informed me, did not reach the subject; and no notes had been preserved in regard to it; but he was direct & explicit as to the impropriety of placing the Pileus or ~~Liberty~~ Cap of Liberty on the

head of the figure, adding "for we are not emancipated slaves."

Anticipating, from the attention of Congress having been annually ~~for~~ some years, drawn to the subject of our Coins, and the tendency of the reports uniformly emanating from successive Committees in regard thereto, that some modification would be adopted which would present a favourable occasion for amending the ~~[illegible]~~ devices thereon, I have deferred any further change than that before mentioned, in the Quarter Dollar, until ~~such~~ change could become the index of the modified Coinage. In regard to gold, the question may now be considered as determined. I trust therefore that the present will be considered a fit occasion for the improvements referred to, in that class of our Coins. Should nothing be done in regard to the alloy of our silver Coins during next Session, I presume that their character may also be considered as fixed.

The changes thus contemplated on the face and reverse of our gold coins, will be very obvious to the eye, without the aid of a distinguishing date. Under present circumstances, therefore, I respectfully submit whether it would not now be expedient to rely for the distinction of the new from the old coins, on the improvements above mentioned, alone, without introducing the date of the Month, which would require to be continued until December, in order to distinguish the coinage of this year after the 31st instant from that before it.

I promise myself the satisfaction of being able to forward a specimen of the new coinage on the ~~1st~~ of August and feel persuaded that it will meet the entire approbation of the President and of the Department.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
your obt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Sepr 17. 1834

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for twenty three thousand one hundred and seventy dollars $23170 viz. for $5300 out of the appropriation for the compensation of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint, $9,820 out of the appropriation for assistants and labourers and $8050 out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses

I am very respectfully

Your obed^t Serv^t

Sam^l Moore

Hon^l Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad^a Oct^r 18. 1834

M. R. Boulton Esq^r

Sir

Yours of the 9th August was duly rec^d stating the balance due from the Mint – the amount per Ship Delaware being estimated as per Invoice thereof.

Herewith I forward the statement rendered by Mr Vaughan agent for the Underwriters, in regard to the loss on the Invoice per Delaware. The expenses incurred here by Mr. Vaughan were paid to him by the Mint: viz $578.37 as you will perceive. This sum, together with the deficit in the above mentioned Invoice arising from the copper totally lost, and the diminished value of that more or less damaged, you will of course recover from the Underwriters, and will please pass the same to the credit of the Mint account. Expecting again to write very soon

I am very respectfully, your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

(Statement on next page.)

Statement, on private adjustment, of Loss on 29 casks copper planchets & shipped on acc^t of Mint U.S. per Ship Delaware, Capt [illegible] at Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia, wrecked on Brandywine Shoal.

11 368 lb net weight per Invoice
7,681 lb recovered and delivered to the mint
3,687 lb totally lost.

	Sales										
			Value agreed to be given by the Mint for the planchets delivered in a perfect state 28/100 7681 lb							2,150	68
			All that were saved & delivered were damaged more or less & were taken by the Mint, as per document C, for					1830	94		
			Charges on								
9			casks delivered at Wilmington								
			Court charges & salvage awarded	152	41						
			Comm^r Gilpin, agent in suit for Und^rs	30	98	183	39				
9 2			Casks & Parts } Carried to Henlopen & to N. Jersey & ultimately to Philadelphia for sale								
			Vessels								
	16	56	Schooner Walter, charges	11	13						
	75	18	" Fair Lady "	25	97						
	501	30	" Napoleon "	248	05						
	75	18	" Eliza "	25	97						
	10	55	" Cumberland "	2	80						
	678	77	Proportion of allowance to Stevens for care of property in Jersey	13	96	327	88				
						511	27				
			Charges of John Vaughan, agent of Und^rs								
			Cooperage of casks & porterage	6	33						
			Journey to Wilmington & Expenses	15							
			Com^n 2½ % on $1830.94	45	77	67	10	578	37	1252	57
9			casks & part of 2 totally lost, nett 3687 lb see C.					Dolls		898	11
29			Casks								

A General Average to be paid also not yet adjusted

Philad^a 12th Sept. 1834

(Signed) Jn Vaughan Agent of Und^rs of Lloyds
Liverpool & Glasgow

(Statement B next page)

B

Statement of Loss on 29 casks planchets, see A. had it been regulated by Public Sales instead of Private Contract.

Value to be paid by Mint if in a sound State – See Doct A.				2150 68
9 Casks sold at Wilmington for		619 56		
9 casks 2 parts of casks } sold in Philadelphia for		678 77	1298 33	
Charges				
On sales at Wilmington, see Doct A. . . .	183.39			
On sales in Philadelphia	327.88	511 27		
Charges of Jn° Vaughan Agent				
Cooperage of Casks and Porterage	6.33			
Expenses at Wilmington . . .	15.–			
Comm on 1298.33 @ 2½	32.44	53 77	565 04	733 29
Loss pr Statement B . . .				1417 39
Loss pr Statement A . .				898 11
By Private arrangement, Saved to Underwriters Dolls				529 28

20
9 & part of 9 ~~totally~~ lost totally nett 3687 lb
29 Casks

& A General Average to be paid when ascertained.

Philada 12th Sept. 1834 (Signed) Jn Vaughan Agent of Lloyds
Lpl & Glasgow

C

Recovered Copper of an Invoice of 29 casks nett 11,368 lbs avoirdupois pr Ship Delaware

9	Casks partially damaged recd from Wilmington . .	lbs 3528	
	" Estimated at 26 cents		917 28
9	casks, unfit for any purpose but alloy, recd from Cape May	3528	
	No. 1. 4. 7. 12. 15. 21. 24. 27. 29.		776 16
	" Estimated at 22 cents		
	Remnant Box Gross 359 lb		
	Tare 16	343	
			75 46
	" Estimated at 22 cents		
	Remnant Cask Gross 298 lb	282	
	Tare 16		62 04
	" Estimated at 22 cents	lbs 7681	1830 94
	Delivered at the Mint		
	9 casks wholly lost } whole loss in Wt	3,687	
11	2 " partly " } Invoice Wt as above	11,368	
29	Casks		

Philada 12th Sept. 1834 Correct according to the agreement (Signd) Sam Moore
(Signd) Jn Vaughan Agt Lloyds Director of the Mint
Lpl & Glasgow

Philadelphia 12 Sept. 1834

I certify that as soon as I heard of the disaster of the Ship Delaware I waited upon the owner of the Vessel to give my assistance on the occasion & found that he had already sent down a Steamboat & taken every necessary measure, it having proved fruitless on account of the weather I then ascertained who were consignees & insured in England & waited on them – The director of the Mint being called upon requested me to attend to his interest, and handed me Invoice & Bill of Lading. The wreckers had saved about two thirds the amt of Invoice 9 casks were carried into Wilmington libelled & condemned for Salvage & 9 casks carried by them to Jersey & Cape Henlopen – the former were sold at Wilmington where I attended the sales, & the latter were brought to Philad. and sold for Salvage there. Previous to going to Wilmington I made an agreemt with the Director of the Mint, that he would receive all the casks that were in perfect order @ 28/100 & in proportion for the damaged, none to be allowed less than 22/100 which was the price of alloy. The liberal agreement was readily made by him from a wish to make the loss lighter – I attended the sales & paid the Salvage & charges & bought in the whole at 16½ @ 18/100 & delivered them to the Mint who allowed as per agreement as stated in the Document C on the other side. The Statement A is made under the agreement & the charges are extracted from the Statement of the Marshal & Mess Gilpin for what sold in Wilmington – and from the average papers made up by J.H. Barnes for what was sold in Philadelphia I have stated what would have been the loss if it had been left to pass the usual routine difference in favour of the agreemt $529 28/100. To have had copies of all the legal documents would have cost considerable time I have therefore not sent them, having myself gone thro' all the calculations & made the Extracts – The general average owing to the various interests & dispersed state of the Articles recovered has been delayed, but will soon be completed & have to be paid

(Signed) Jn Vaughan Agent of Lloyds
Lpl & Glasgow Under
Seal

Mint of the United States
Philada Novr 8. 1834

Sir

I have the honour to forward herewith an estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1835.

I am with great respect
Your obedt servt
Sam Moore
Director

T.L. Smith Esq.
Register of the Treasury

(See forward)

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1835

	Dolls.	Dolls.
Salaries of Officers & Clerks.		
The Director	2000	
The Treasurer	1200	
The Chief Coiner	1500	
The Assayer	1500	
The Melter & Refiner	1500	
The Engraver	1200	
Two Clerks	1700	10,600
Compensation to Assistants & Labourers.		
Compensation to Assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of Labourers employed in the various operations of the Establishment, including $1000 for the salary of an Assistant Assayer		23,000
Incidental & Contingent Expenses.		
For machinery, repairs of furnaces and machinery, carpenters, blacksmiths bricklayers & millwright work	8,000	
For Iron, Steel, Lead, Castings, chemical agents, copper for alloy and for precipitation of Silver, tallow, oil, & candles &c	7500	
For Wood & Coal for Steam Engine and Furnaces	7500	
For Stationary & Fuel for the different Offices	450	
For crucibles, melting pots, ironmongery, water rent & taxes	3200	
For Wastage on coining Gold and Silver	13,000	39,650
For defraying an excess of expenditure within the year 1834 beyond the appropriations arising from the extra coinage consequent on the Act of June 30th relative to gold coinage, estimated including wastage on said coinage at twenty thousand dollars		20,000
		93,250

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Nov 8. 1834

Saml Moore Director

Mint of the United States
Philada Nov 24th 1834

Messrs Crocker Brothers & Co.
Gentlemen

Your last Invoice of Copper has not yet been rece
future we shall probably want a supply early in the year, you may take the ad
vantage of the open season to send on the Ten Tons you have already prepar
The payment for them must be deferred until sometime in January.
I am very respectfully your obt Servt
Saml M

Mint of the United States
Philad. Nov 25. 1834

M. R. Boulton Esqr— Sir
In my letter of the 18th ult. was forwarded
the statement of Mr. Jno Vaughan in regard to your invoice of Copper con-
signed to the Mint by the Ship Delaware and the amount paid to him to
that time by the Mint on account thereof. I have now to forward his
final statement showing the balance of expense paid on the same
account by him & to him by the Mint viz $349.34 three hundred
forty nine dollars 34/100 for which see his account &c.
Please pass the above sum of $349.34 to the credit
of the Mint ~~viz $349.34~~ in addition to that of $578.37 for which vouchers
were forwarded in my letter referred to, and have the goodness to state our
account with you thereafter.
I am very respectfully
your obt Servt Saml Moore

Continuation of & additions to Statement of Shipment p Delaware to
United States Mint wrecked on Brandywine Shoal Delaware River

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No change in what was received at Wilmington by the Agent of Mint
& Underwriters.
In order to make the Statement on the part carried into Jersey & Delaware
Cape the parties all agreed to order the articles up to Philadelphia & let
Mr Barnes have the arrangement of the Accounts. I called on him for the
Sales of the Mint Planchets which he sent deducting Salvage & Expenses
grounded on which I made my Statement. Upon examining the Statement
of Gen Average I found, that, in the papers given me before the papers were
completed, he had omitted to add to the acct the Vendue Commissions on
the Sales, as I had purchased the whole

These charges have since been paid by me & amount to	65	70
I have also paid two hundred eighty three dollars sixty four cents general average arising from Collision, sending down the Steam boat & cutting away all the masts & rigging. The Statement has been made by J. H. Barnes Despacheur, upon the principles admitted by our offices. It has also been examined and signed by two of the chief Officers of two of our oldest offices. I have also examined it & find this sum to agree with the Statement	283	64
Payment to be made in addition to that of 12 Sept	$ 349	34

Philad 19 Nov 1834 Recd amt of Saml Moore Director of
the Mint U States (signed) Jn Vaughan

turn

Charged in Barnes acct on what came from Jersey — — —	—	—	697	73
Amt of charge included in my a/c of 12 Sept — — —	327	88		
" paid him Vendue charges omitted above — — —	65	70		
Exd " " General Average paid him by me — — —	283	64		
	677	22		
repaid by Mint — Freight not chargeable to Underwriters — — —	20	51	697	73

Philad 19 Nov 1834

(Signd) Jn Vaughan

John Vaughan Agent for Undrs on Copper saved from the wreck of Ship Delaware in a/c with John H. Barnes

To Amt of Auctioneers charges on Sale of Copper p Sch. Fair Lady	8	30		
do — — — — — Salvage do do	24	60	32	90
To — do — — — — — p Sch. Napoleon	56	26		
do — — — — — do do do	243	06	298	32
To — do — — — — — p Sch. Eliza	8	30		
do — — — — — do — do do	24	61	32	91
To — — do — — — — — p Sch. Cumberland	2	60		
To — — — — — do — do do	1	17	3	77
To — do — — — — — p Sch. Walter	1	14		
To — — — — — do — — do do	9	19		
To freight from Lewistown — — — — do do		95	11	28
To Amt of Adjusters charges p — — Genl Statement	14	40	14	40
To Do — — — — Gen Average p do do	283	64	283	64
Total amt of Charges & Gen Average on Copper due J H B	677	22	677	22
To freight from Lpl to be paid by the Mint & not the Und	20	51	20	51
		$	697	73

Extract from Statement
of General Average Exd

Signed Jn Vaughan

Received of Jn Vaughan the above amount part on 12 Sept & balance

Philad Nov 19. 1834 Signed J H Barnes

Mint of the U. States
Philad Dec 31 1834

Sir

I forward herewith the result of an Assay of certain foreign gold and silver coins, conformably to the provision of the Acts making them a legal tender, and your special instruction on the subject.

I am very respectfully your obt servt

Saml Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Dec 31. 1834

Sir,

Agreeably to your instructions, assays have been made of the several classes of gold and silver coins, which by the Acts of Congress of 25th and 28th June last have been made a legal tender — the results of which are now respectfully communicated.

Gold Coins.

From the Assayer's report it appears, that the gold coins of Great Britain, are of the fineness of 21 carats $3\frac{7}{8}$ grains — those of Portugal and Brazil 21 carats $\frac{13}{16}$ grains — those of France 21 carats $2\frac{14}{43}$ grains — those of Spain 20 carats $3\frac{3}{8}$ grains, and those of Mexico and Colombia 20 carats 3 grains.

The value per dwt. of the gold coins of Great Britain according to the above assays is $94\frac{69}{100}$ cents — that of the gold coins of Portugal and Brazil $94\frac{62}{100}$ cents — of the gold coins of France $93\frac{2}{100}$ cents — of the gold coins of Spain $89\frac{84}{100}$ cents, and of the gold coins of Mexico and Columbia $89\frac{43}{100}$ cents.

The greatly increased amount of the deposits of gold, under the ratio of gold and silver established by the Act of June 28th — has enabled the Assayer to determine the average fineness of the several classes of gold coins above mentioned, with a precision not previously attainable. The result indicates, that in the valuation thereof, in the Act making them a legal tender, they have been estimated above the rates respectively due to their actual fineness. Some loss has thence been incurred on deposits at the Mint, when those coins have been taken by the depositor at the legal valuation per dwt. and this loss has occasionally on large sums been of very sensible amount — the difference being, on the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, about the eighth and on those of France about the tenth of one per cent. The propriety of correcting the legal valuation, so as to render it conformable to the actual fineness of the coins enumerated in the Act, is therefore respectfully represented.

To make the proper correction, still retaining the convenient classification heretofore observed, the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, the standard of which by recent operations is the same, should be valued at $94\frac{1}{10}$ cents per dwt. If however the valuation of those coins were fixed at 94½ cents per dwt. their ~~tendency~~ consequent tendency to come to the Mint, instead of remaining in the form of foreign coins, might be regarded as advantageous. This valuation would also be consistent with a reasonable allowance for the external impurities which attach to all coins which have been in circulation, constituting a part of their weight not commonly noticed in ordinary transactions, but necessarily affecting the result at the Mint. The value of the gold coins of France may be properly estimated at 93 cents per dwt. and those of Spain, Mexico and Columbia at $89\frac{4}{10}$ cents. If however the valuation of 94½ cents per dwt. be adopted for the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal & Brazil the same considerations would suggest that those of France should be Rated at $92\frac{9}{10}$ cents.

The gold coins of Spain, and the Spanish American States, especially the former, will rarely be brought to the Mint in large deposits, since the special demand for those coins in commerce gives them a current value by tale, very sensibly beyond the intrinsic value due to their fineness.

Silver Coins.

Spanish dollars, together with those of the Spanish American States enumerated in the Act of the 25th June, viz. those of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, as also those restamped in Brazil, according to frequent trials thereof, may be regarded as of the weight and fineness contemplated in the Act, viz. of not less than four hundred and fifteen grains, and of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights and twelve grains of pure Silver in twelve ounces of Standard Silver.

It is proper however to observe, that the tendency of the Mexican dollars of the more recent issues, to deviate from their proper Standard which has been noticed in the reports on foreign coins within the last two years, appears equally conspicuous in some of the latest dates. This however, seems to be almost exclusively confined to the issues of the Provincial Mints, and is not in any material degree observable in the Coinage executed at the city of Mexico.

The irregularity referred to, affects very sensibly the interest of the depositor of those coins at the Mint, by rendering a less productive return: their intrinsic value, however, with rare exceptions, is still equal and slightly superior to that of the dollar of the United States. No suggestion is therefore ~~ser~~ considered necessary in regard to the limitations under which the several classes of dollars enumerated in the Act, are made a legal tender by tale at 100 cents the dollar.

The Silver Coins of France maintain, by the latest Assays their regular Standard of ten ounces sixteen pennyweights of pure Silver in twelve ounces of Standard Silver — their weight also is conformable to that contemplated in the provisions under which they are made a legal tender by tale at the rate of 93 cents each.

I am very respectfully
your obed. Servt
Sam Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Jany 8. 1835

Sir

The annual Report on the Operations of the Mint for the year 1834 is herewith forwarded in duplicate, according to former usage and addressed as heretofore to the President of the United States.

I have the honour to be, with great respect your obedt Servt
Sam Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada 1st January 1835

Sir

I have now the honour to submit a report of the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $7,388,423 comprising $3,954,270 in gold coins, $3,415,002 in silver, $19,151 in copper, and consisting of 11,637,643 pieces of coin, viz:

Half Eagles	732,169	pieces, making		3,660,845.
Quarter Eagles	117,370	"	"	293,425.
Half Dollars	6,412,004	849,539 "	" 3,954,270	3,206,002.
Quarter Dollars	286,000	"	"	71,500.
Dismes	635,000	"	"	63,500.
Half Dismes	1,480,000 8,813,004	"	"	74,000.
Cents	1,855,100	"	" 3,415,002	18,551.
Half Cents	120000	1,975,100 "	"	600.
	11,637,643	"	" 19,151	$ 7,388,423

The deposits of gold within the past year have amounted in round numbers to $4,389,000 of which about $1,067,000 consisted of Coins of the United States issued previously to the Act of 28th June, establishing a new ratio of gold to silver; about $898,000 were derived from the gold region of the United States; $225,000 from Mexico, South America and the West Indies; $2,180,000 from Europe, $12,000 from Africa and $9,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount received from Europe about four fifths were in foreign Coins.

The coinage of gold under the new ratio commenced on the first day of August, the earliest period permitted by the Act. In anticipation however of a change in the legal valuation of gold, it had been considered proper to suspend the coinage of all deposits made after the 1st June. Previously to this period, the sum of $383,545 had been coined, so that of the above amount of the gold coinage for the past year $3,570,725 consist of coins of the new standard

This amount, however, is the result of the operations of the Mint during only five months of the year, corresponding to an amount, for a full year, of about 8½ millions in gold. Within the same period the coinage of Silver was regularly maintained at the average rate of the whole year, making a general result of both gold and Silver, corresponding to a yearly coinage of nearly $12,000000.

The amount in gold in the vaults of the Mint on the 1st August was $463,500 – the amount now remaining in the Mint uncoined is $435,000, no part of which was deposited earlier than the 9th December. The amount of Silver remaining in our vaults for coinage is in round numbers $475,000, no part of which was deposited earlier than the 20th November.

The amount of Silver coined within the past year it is satisfactory to state, has exceeded by about a quarter of a million the Silver Coinage of any previous year, while the gold coinage has exceeded the aggregate coinage of gold during the nine preceding years from 1825 to 1833 inclusive.

The influx of Silver during the past year having very considerably exceeded the amount contemplated in the estimate for the year, occasioned during a long portion of that period an unusual retardation in the delivery of coins, and the amount of deposits has no doubt been restrained to some extent by this consideration. The estimate for the current year, it is believed will cover the power required to meet the whole demand for coinage, in a due proportion of the several denominations of coin.

Annexed is a Table exhibiting the amount of gold received from the gold region of the United States, annually from the year 1824 inclusive. It will be observed that the progressive increase in the amount received from that quarter is less conspicuous within the last year. This results, it is believed, in a very material degree, from the attention which has within that period, been directed to arrangements for working the veins from whence have been derived those superficial deposits of gold, which, being most obvious, have heretofore attracted the principal regard. Nothing has occurred to weaken the impression before entertained as to the extent and richness of the gold mines of the U. States, but much to confirm the confidence before expressed not merely in their increasing productiveness, but in their permanency.

I have the honour to be, with great respect

Your obedt Servt

Saml Moore
Director

The President
of the United States

Statement of the amount of Gold produced annually from the gold region of the United States from the year 1824 to 1834 inclusive.

	Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee	Alabama	Total
1824	– – –	$5,000	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	$5,000
1825	– – –	17,000	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	17,000
1826	– – –	20,000	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	20,000
1827	– – –	21,000	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	21,000
1828	– – –	46,000	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	46,000
1829	$2500	134,000	$3,500	– – –	– – –	– – –	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	– – –	– – –	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	– – –	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	– – –	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,500	– – –	898,000
	252,500	2,054,000	200,500	1159,000	12,000	1,000	3,679,000

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 16th Jany 1835

Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co.

Gentlemen

I have this day addressed a request to the Treasury Department for the necessary funds to discharge the amount of your Invoice of Copper forwarded to me under date of the 18th ulto amounting to $5,600. It is probable that the means will be at hand by the time that any order from you in favour of your friends here will be presented.

The coinage of a portion of your previous Invoice is now in progress, and I have to remark that the want of uniformity in weight between the several pieces, indicates less precision in your method of equalizing than is due to the occasion. The Chief Coiner a few days since drew my attention to the circumstance, but it was not until this morning that I could pay any direct attention to it. We have just been weighing a quantity of your planchetts in comparison with a similar quantity of those supplied by Mr. Boulton. ~~The~~ ~~extreme~~ The extreme deviation from the proper weight in his copper was four grains; in yours it amounted to ten grains. It is also to be remarked that no irregularity of any moment was observable in Boulton's copper except in a very few pieces – in yours the proportion was was much greater.

By some quality in your planchets either in regard to the ductility of the copper or the state of the surface, it wears away the dies much more rapidly in coining than Mr. Boulton's. This is however of less consequence than the point above stated. Mr. Eckfeldt mentions but not as a strong objection, and in general speaks favourably of your Copper. So far however as you can remedy this inconvenience it will be an acceptable improvement. But in the particular first referred to, I must ask your careful attention to make the requisite correction in the next supply we may request from you. I can not doubt but that it is in your power to do it effectually.

Very Respectfully, your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, January 16. 1835.

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for five thousand six hundred dollars $5600, for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of Copper received for Coinage from Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co. of Taunton, Massachusetts.

I am very respectfully
your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, March 21 1835.

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for thirty two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, viz: $2650 out of the appropriation for the Compensation of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint, $10,000 out of the appropriation for assistants and labourers, and twenty thousand out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses.

I am very respectfully
your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, May 19. 1835

Matthew R. Boulton Esqr
Sir

I will thank you to supply the Mint with Ten Tons of Copper planchetts, forwarding as heretofore half of the amount as soon as convenient, without delaying for the remaining half.

The Chief Coiner remarks that in the later invoices of the planchetts there appears a tendency to a trivial enlargement of the disk

please to have this carefully tested by your pattern Specimens, & reduce the diameter so as not at all to exceed the pattern.

Please state the account between us when made up for this order, so as to embrace the credits due to the Mint arising from the unfortunate disaster to the Delaware, respecting which I have some time since forwarded to you a Statement of the last expenditures incurred here on that behalf

I am very Respectfully
your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia May 19. 1835.

Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co
Gentlemen

You are requested to supply the Mint with Ten Tons of Cent Planchetts — and as the demand for cents is now frequent, I will thank you to forward the first five Tons when finished, without waiting to execute the remainder of the order.

Permit me to ask your particular attention to the remarks made in my letter of the 16th January in regard to the planchetts heretofore supplied. Please to have the defects mentioned guarded against with your best care.

I will thank you to advise me how soon the first portion of this order may be calculated on to be delivered here.

Very Respectfully, your obedt Servt

Saml Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury
Sir

Mint of the United States
May 12. ~~1825~~ 1835.

Your letter of the 5th referring to a former communication on the subject of more extended issues from the Mint of the smaller denominations of our coin, has been carefully considered.

The whole of our gold deposits may be coined into Quarter Eagles with no other inconvenience than some retardation of the deliveries, provided the depositors are satisfied to receive payment wholly in that denomination — which, for a limited time, it is probable, may be the case. As the deposits of gold are not, during the current period, very copious, it may perhaps be on the whole best to suspend entirely the issue of Half Eagles, which, with the approbation of the Department I will direct to be done, until a different decision be formed expedient.

In regard to silver coins less than half dollars, the question
is embarrassed by some difficulty. The great mass of the silver now delivered
at the Mint, though of a finer Standard than that of the United States,
is not ductile enough for small coins. To render it so, requires an expense
which the depositor would be unwilling to incur, together with a sensible
increase of wastage. This last is sustained by the public, according to
existing provisions. The Spanish dollar of former years was suitable for
the fabrication of small coins, but the Mexican dollars and the Spanish
American dollars in general, which constitute the chief material of our
Coinage, are not so, though they usually admit of being coined into half dollars
without special preparation.

Under these circumstances the practice has prevailed
of employing all Plata Pina and, most of the silver coming in bars or pigs,
in making small coins, for which these descriptions of silver are suitable
without any refining process, and to employ the less ductile for larger
coin. These sources of supply however have not been sufficient for the
recent increased demand for the lower denominations, and I have therefore
earnestly recommended to those Banks in New York which evince the
most anxiety on this subject, to deposit with us the five franc pieces
with an engagement to make such into small coins. The Bank
of America in a late deposit of April 2d, following to some extent this sug-
gestion, sent us $100,000, about one fourth in five franc pieces, and the
rest in Mexican and Peruvian dollars, the last of which at least, they
had supposed would answer the intended purpose without any expense
in preparation. This however is not found to be so—even for quarter dollars
the metal it appears is too refractory. We must therefore restrict the proportion
of small coins or incur some loss in rendering the silver more ductile.

To an application made very recently from the Manhattan
Bank, to know how soon $100,000 could be ~~forwarded~~ furnished in Quarter
~~Eagle~~ chiefly, and the remainder in dismes and half-dismes, I replied on the
5th instant, offering the same suggestion, and stating that if the deposit
were made in five franc pieces we would furnish the coins in about 30
days, and in ninety if the metal required to be refined. I am not yet
informed of their decision.

Under present circumstances, however, it seems to be
proper to disregard the increase of wastage, and the expense to be incurred
in rendering the metal in question ductile, in those cases where the deposit
is required to be in small coins. If you shall be pleased to authorize
this, I would recommend that it take effect from the end of this month.
this will afford time for some preparation, and will relieve us from
a large Deposit of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Mexican
dollars. In the progress of the proposed measure I will apprize the

Department if any inconvenience shall result which shall render an
earlier remission of the regulation expedient.

In regard to the tendency of small coins to leave
the United States, I am persuaded that the fact exists to a very sensible
extent. Their direction is I understand chiefly to Canada, but they go
also it appears to the Spanish Main. They are expensive coins, and are
likely to be imported into places where their character is familiar and
relied on.

Their tendency to enter Canada is much ~~confined~~
confirmed I doubt not by the effect of a British order in Council of 1825,
to which I slightly drew your attention in conversation last Winter, and
which I first found in your copy of Kelly, a later ~~yea~~ edition by some
years than I had before seen. It appears to me to make silver a legal
tender without restriction, at the same rate as it is made a tender to
the limited amount of 40 shillings in England—that is, about 6 percent
above what may be called its intrinsic value. It is altogether probable
that for the purposes of change our disme would pass under this reg-
ulation as an English sixpence, which may be stated at 11½ cents.
The only correction of this tendency, it would seem, is to be found in
reducing the weight of our coins, of denominations below the half dollar
as alluded to in my report on Branch Mints. If reduced, I would
recommend the proportion proposed by Honble C. P. White in his reports,
viz 100 grains for the quarter dollar, dismes and half dismes in pro-
portion. This of course can only be done by Congress. I still however
incline to the wish to avoid this inequality, if on experiment of the
Branch Mint system, it be found that the ~~sea~~ country can be
well supplied with the coins in question, subject to this tendency to
go abroad.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Directors Office, May 21. 1835

Sir

Your attention is requested to the enclosed Copy of a
Communication from the Treasury Department of the 14th instant, in regard
to the coinage of gold, and of silver deposited after the first of June
next. The impediment which has heretofore perplexed us in regard to
more copious issues of small silver coins, from the refractory character
of the silver deposited, being thus removed, the Melter & Refiner will be
enabled to furnish ingots in the quantity required, and of a quality
which shall be suited to the coins requested by the depositors.

I need add nothing to what is already familiar to you, in regard to the desire entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the demand for small Coins shall be met by corresponding efforts on the part of this Institution; in furtherance of which we are directly assured that all the aid within the power of the Department will be afforded. – You will, therefore, freely employ such additional artists and labourers as you shall judge necessary for the occasion, in order to finish promptly the additional coining-press, which has already been so far advanced under your immediate care – and to strengthen your corps of men as may be necessary for your multiplied operations.

Mr. Cloud has been desired to be guided by your requests as to the classes of ingots to be furnished you from time to time.

Yours very respectfully
Saml Moore
Director

A. Eckfeldt Esqr
Chief Coiner of the Mint

Mint of the United States
Director's Office
May 21. 1835

Sir

Your attention is requested to the inclosed Copy of a Communication from the Treasury Department of the 14th instant in regard to the Coinage of Gold, and of Silver deposited after the first of June next. The impediment which has heretofore perplexed us in regard to ma copious issues of small silver coins from the refractory character of the silver deposited, being thus removed by the permission of the Department to waive the consideration of the increased wastage, and expense to be incurred in rendering ductile, you will, I am persuaded, be enabled to furnish the several classe of ingots demanded by the occasion, to the extent which the operations of the Chief Coiner may require.

You are familiar with the anxious wish of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the present extraordinary demand for small Silver coins shall be met by corresponding efforts on behalf of this Institution in furtherance of which we are assured, that all the aid within the pow of the Department, will be afforded. You are therefore requested to emplo such an additional force as you shall find necessary for the due preparation of the requisite ingots, and to cause another refining furnace to be constructed, as soon as it shall be apparent to you that an extension of you facilities for that process is required.

In the preparation of ingots for Quarter Eagles inste of half Eagles, there will of course be no embarrassment. The requests of the Chief Coiner as to the classes of ingots he shall from time to time requ will be your guide in this particular, as well as in regard to ingots fo

Silver Coins.

Yours very respectfully
Saml Moore
Director

Joseph Cloud Esqr
Melter & Refiner of the Mint

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 20. 1835

Sir,

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for twenty seven hundred and fifty dollars $2750. for the purpose of discharging the amount of an Invoice of copper received for coinage from Messrs Crocker, Brothers & Co. and defraying the expenses accruing thereon here.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 23. 1835

Messrs Wm Harrold & Sons

Gentlemen

You will please furnish the Mint with thirty six pair of rolls, and forward the first ten pair as soon as practicable – follow for your pattern the drawing heretofore sent to you.

Please also to furnish an invoice of files of the following descriptions, viz:

18 doz. 14 inch ¾ points coarse bastard cut
18 doz. 13 do with one safe edge
bastard cut 1½ inch throughout.

Very respectfully
Your obedt Servt
Saml Moore

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 25. 1835

Sir

I have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint for Seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. viz. $2650 out of the appropriation for the Compensation of the Officers and Clerks of the Mint, five thousand dolls $5,000, out of the appropriation for assistants and labourers, and ten thousand dolls. $10,000 out of the appropriation for Incidental and Contingent Expenses.

I am very respectfully
your obed. Servt
Saml Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.